SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

British Press Comments on Greeley's Nomination.

THE POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK DENOUNCED.

The Tax Question in France.

THIERS CHEERED BY THE LEFT.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESS COMMENTS ON GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

LONDON, July 12.—The London journals comment as follows on the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention:

The *Advertiser* confesses that its sympathies are entirely with Greeley as a newspaper man.

The *Post* declares that such a flagrant *reductio ad absurdum* will largely tend to bring about the abandonment of a system whereby the people of America have so long been deprived of all real choice for their Presidents.

The *Telegraph* styles Greeley a *political wheelbarrow*, and says as a Democrat, supported by the South, he is *endeavoring to unsent the General who saved the Union.*

The *Standard* thinks Greeley would not be an eligible candidate were it not for his electioneering strength. He is honest as a partisan can be, and he shows occasional glimpses of rough, good sense, but he is *violent in disposition, without a regular education, and devoid of experience* in the administration of public affairs. In fine, he is a *respectable yeoman of the last generation.* Although Greeley is inferior to Adams, he is not inferior to Grant. We do not believe if he is elected his subordinates will be appointed from the *Tribune* office.

FRANCE.

THE TAX QUESTION.

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was an intensely exciting debate in the Assembly this evening on a proposal made by Gaslonde to increase the taxes by licenses on doors, windows and household furniture. Thiers accepted the measure, and declared that if it was not adopted he would be under the necessity of reverting to the tax on raw materials, from which ninety three millions could be realized of the 200,000,000 of francs required. "The cup," he said, "is bitter, but it must be drained without flinching to the dregs."

The members of the Right insisted on a more conservative policy. Thiers replied: "The Government are repairers, not authors, of revolution. You entrusted me with the Republic."

The Right, with one voice, vociferously cried out, "No, no," and the Left gave three rounds of cheers for the President.

After prolonged disorder and interruption of the proceedings, Thiers again made himself heard, and promised to explain his policy at a later day. Quiet was then restored and the sitting closed in good order. A Government crisis is apprehended in consequence of these manifestations.

CANADA.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

TORONTO, July 12.—The procession of Orangemen to-day was most orderly and impressive. About 25,000 paraded.

KINGSTON, July 12.—The largest assemblage of Orangemen ever collected in Kingston marched in procession here to-day. The city was gaily decorated with arches, flags and streamers. One of the chief features of the day was the presence of Johnson, Master of the Irish lodge, who answered several addresses in a stirring speech. Deputies from several parts of Ontario report a general and peaceful turnout.

BY MAIL.

A PRINCE'S NUPTIALS.

Prince Liechtenstein was married on the 27th June to Miss Fox, adopted daughter of Lady Holland. Archbishop Manning performed the ceremony, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, in the presence of a large and distinguished circle, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Duke Teck and the Princess Mary, &c. Considerable delay occurred in the arrival of the royal party, in whose absence the ceremony could not begin, and during this time the appearance of the bride, her demeanor, her dress and her jewels were being conned with the deepest interest. The bride herself was the object of attention, as she was extremely simple, and was relieved by few ornaments. A high dress of white silk, with a *pelerine* of rich lace, and trimming of orange blossoms and lillies, a wreath of orange blossoms on the black hair, and a bouquet of the same flowers, made up the array of the bride. A pair of diamond earrings were the only jewels visible. The bridesmaids, six in number, were very simply attired in white gauze de Lyon, with frills of Brussels, semi-train skirts, with flounces of the same material, white tulle veils, and pink shoulders. The bridesmaids were Miss Caroline Coventry, Ladie Emily Pitzmaurice, Miss Powys, Honorable Herbert of Lanarth, Miss Calander and Miss Ponsonby. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of gay-colored flowers, and had pink blossoms or buds in the hair and at the neck, in the place of brooch or locket. Although the ingredients of the bridal bride and bridesmaids was one of extreme simplicity of attire. This was the more noteworthy from the extremely brilliant toilets of the guests. At last the Heir Apparent and the Princess of Wales—whose costume was one of the most delicate admixture of color—passed slowly up, and took their position on the chairs reserved for them. The Princess wore a dress of the palest blue, variegated by white and trimmed with white lace. Over this was a spencer or buckler of dark blue silk velvet, and these two hues—the most delicate sky and the richest Prussian blue—were harmonized throughout the costume. The ostrich feathers in the hat of the latter were one of these shades and one of another, the trimmings throughout were the same; and the general effect was to set of the refined loveliness of the Princess to the utmost.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

It may be remembered that when Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, the principal witness in his favor was a M. Natal, who, representing himself to be an English gentleman residing at Passy, said he was impelled by the love of truth to come forward and depose that, while standing in the crowd at the door of the chemist's shop to which Victor Noir's body was taken, he heard one of the seconds say, "We hit him hard." M. Laurier, counsel for the Noir family, being struck with the absence of any English accent in Natal's speech, extracted from him that he was born in Corfu, and, therefore, called himself an Englishman. Nevertheless, this evidence was very precious for Prince Pierre, as it stood alone in establishing that he shot Victor Noir in self-defense. This same M. Natal is now the hero of a Correctional Police trial which throws floods of light upon his antecedents. The person described by Judge Glandaz, the President of the Court of Tours, as the "honorable witness," is now convicted of swindling to the extent of many thousand pounds. He went by the name of Duke of Balan, and practised for a long time upon an English firm. He cleverly cheated MM. Pereire out of about 6,000 francs. When set back arrested he naturally applied to a Bonapartist advocate to defend him. M. Grandperret declined the task, but M. Lachaud undertook it, and the facts not being controvertible he pleaded that the man being a foreigner and the frauds committed in London, the court had no jurisdiction. This plea was overruled, and Natal is sentenced to three years' imprisonment, 3,000 fine, and 30,000 francs damages.

A TERRIBLE FLY.

One of the most extraordinary facts revealed to us by Dr. Livingstone's explorations in Africa is that of the high table land of the interior, with its rich agricultural resources, its noble flora, its fine temperature, broad inland seas, and inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, is rendered all but impenetrable to civilized man, and probably by means of all colonization, by one of the most apparently insignificant of causes, a fly. This terrible insect is a little brown, yellow-striped fly called the tsetze, scarcely larger than the common household pests, but whose sting is absolutely fatal. So deadly is its poison that it is said three or four flies will kill the largest ox. Soon after the bite, which gives little or no pain, staggering and blindness come on; the body swells to an enormous size, the coat turns rough, and in a few hours follow convulsions and death. And yet this deadly poison, under the effect of which the horse and ox, the sheep and the dog fall as if pole-struck, is perfectly harmless to man, to wild animals, to the pig, mule and goat. Here is an achievement of science that would bring glory to the discoverer—the discovery of some antidote to the sting of this venomous fly, which would open all the treasures of Central Africa to the use of the world.

M. GUIZOT'S RELIGION.

The following is M. Guizot's letter to the Protestant Synod in sending in his resignation as a member of that body: "The fatigue which I feel does not permit me any longer to take part in the sitting and general discussion of the General Synod. It is not at eighty-four years of age that after the labor of each day a little rest in the evening is sufficient. I return thanks to God for having permitted me, so near the close of my life, to be called to testify my firm attachment to the Christian faith, and my confidence in the General Synod and the Reformed Church of France. I thank my colleagues, members of this august assembly, for the kindness with which they have received my free language. I respect their liberty as much as my own, even when their belief differs from mine, and I pray to God to pour His light on all their thoughts and resolutions in the work of Christian charity with which they are charged, and which inspires in all Christendom, in despite of the disputes which divide it, so great and legitimate an interest, &c.—Signed, GUIZOT."

CHECKS TO INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

Some stringent measures against intemperance are contemplated in the recommendations of the House of Commons select committee on Habitual Drunkards. Among them are the establishment of asylums (which we noticed in these columns a few days ago) where, at their own or the public expense, they shall be placed with a view to reformation; fines for drunkenness ranging from 40s or 30 days for the first and second offense to £10 after the third conviction; and, moreover, the establishment of a Drunkards' Register, with careful record of every case of drunkenness that comes under the notice of the police.

THE MEMORIAM OF COWPER.

A stained glass window has just been placed in the chancel of the Berkhampstead parish church, England, to the memorial of the poet Cowper, who was born at Berkhampstead, and whose father and mother are buried in the chancel. The memorial cost £300, which has been raised by public subscriptions, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. W. Longman, Earl Brown low and the rector, the Rev. J. W. Cobb. The subject of the window is the resurrection, beneath the central figure being the poet, with hands clasped on an open Bible. On one side of the poet is the Royal Psalmist, and on the other the Prophet Jeremiah. Cowper's tame hares are also included in the representation. The inscription is as follows: "William Cowper, the poet, son of John Cowper, D. D., rector of this parish, and Ann, his wife. Born at Berkhampstead, November 15th, 1731; died April 20th, 1800." The work was executed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell, of London.

FOOD STRIKE IN LONDON.

A food strike which has been a going on for some time in the North of New England, begins to assume serious dimensions, and threatens a violation of the peace. At Consett, which is one of the headquarters of the movement, groups of women severely handled one of their own sex who ventured to make a purchase from an obnoxious butcher. The police had to interfere; but so determined is the resistance to high prices that the butchers have ceased to kill meat, and the population is reduced, in spite of itself, almost to a vegetarian diet.

FRENCH INDEMNITY TO EXPELLED GERMANS.

The *Gaulois* states that the French Treasury has just paid the damages and interest required by the German Government on behalf of the Germans who were expelled from France at the outbreak of the late war. The number of Prussians expelled was 19,360, Bavarians 4,425, Wurtembergers 6,578, Badeners 8,329, Hessians 1,800, and natives of other German States 2,200, making a total of 42,632.

A SPECK OF HOT.

"Rabagas" has caused a riot at Bordeaux. At the second representation, the authorities, aware of an intended Republican demonstration, took measures to prevent it. The piece was hissed, and the audience sang the "Marseillaise." Gens d'arms burst into the theatre and when they left it, crowds followed hissing them, and still singing the obnoxious air.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST.

England was successful in the contest for the International Challenge Trophy, at the rifle gathering at Edinburg. The English team made 1,194 points, the Scotch 1,191, and the Irish 1,116, firing at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards.

POLITICAL.

Greeley Notified of his Nomination by the Baltimore Convention.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The committee appointed at Baltimore to notify Greeley of his nomination waited upon him to-day, shortly after twelve o'clock, at the Lincoln Club. Ex-Senator Doolittle then formally presented the official notification of the nomination.

The following speeches were made on the occasion: Mr. Doolittle said: "Mr. Greeley, the National Democratic Convention, recently held at Baltimore, charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in person to notify you of its unanimous nomination of yourself as a candidate for the Presidency. We were informed it would be agreeable to you to meet us here at this time, and we have come in a body to place in your hands this official notification.

"The published proceedings of our Convention show great unanimity, but those only who took part in them can realize the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it resolved to sustain the Liberal Republican movement, to co-operate with all patriotic citizens to support the principles declared at Cincinnati, and resolved also as the best and surest mode of giving effect to those great principles, to nominate and to elect the same candidates. We both witnessed and felt that cordiality and enthusiasm."

Mr. Doolittle then introduced the members of the committee individually to Greeley. When the ceremony of the introduction was over, Greeley spoke as follows:

"I should need time were I to attempt to reply with due fullness to the important and, I need not say, gratifying communication. It may be that I should reply in writing, but as I have lately addressed a letter, which has been pretty widely considered, to the Liberal Republican Committee, it may be not be necessary. I can only say now that I accept your nomination—accept it gratefully in the same spirit in which it was offered. I am at present in a position which doubtless many would regard as a proud one, but which is still an embarrassing one, because it involves the temporary, and I trust only temporary, annoyance of a misconstruction of my motives on the part of some valued and lifelong friends. I am confident time alone is necessary to vindicate my motives to all candid observers, and to convince all, indeed, of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the course I am pursuing and intended to pursue long before I was assured of so much co-operation and sympathy. The time will come, and I trust in God the opportunity too, when the world will see that you are no less Democrats because you have pursued the course you have, and that I am no less a Republican because I accept your nomination."

Here Mr. Greeley's voice faltered with emotion. He recovered himself, and continued: "I am not much in the habit of receiving nominations for the Presidency [great applause,] and I am consequently unable to reply as readily and fluently as others might. I can only say I shall be happy to see all of you, or at least as many of you as can come, at my humble farmer's home, where I shall be to-morrow, and where we shall be able to converse and confer more freely than here. If you will come I shall be happy to make you welcome to the best the farm affords [more laughter,] and so I simply wish you farewell."

Conference of Unterrified.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Democratic Congressional Executive Committee were in conference to-day at the Capitol, with Senator Fenton and others of the Greeley and Brown Campaign Committee, with a view to concerted action in the Presidential canvass, including the distribution of documents. Hon. Samuel F. Randall, being Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, resigned the Chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, when Gen. Slocum was elected to fill the vacancy.

The committee was visited during its session by Messrs. Casserly, Beck, Marshall, and other prominent Democrats. Preparations were made for the immediate publication of documents for distribution, and a resolution was passed asking the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of each State and of each county in all the States to forward at once the names and postoffice addresses of the members of their respective committees, for the purpose of enabling the Congressional committees to forward documents to them for distribution.

Grant Meeting in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—A meeting of the Grant Club occurred to-night. The attendance was large. Speeches were made by Col. Mullins, of Bedford, and Col. Prosser, of Nashville. The best spirit prevailed.

Turning their Coats.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Union Republican General Committee last night changed its name to Liberal Republican General Committee, and accepted the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1872.

PLANS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT CHICAGO APPROVED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General and Postmaster General, at the final conference to-day, approved of the plans of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for the erection of a new Government building at Chicago, the estimated cost of which is $2,700,000, exclusive of the land. Work will be commenced as soon as possible.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, northerly winds, clear weather, and probably a light fall in the temperature will prevail on Saturday from the Ohio Valley to the lakes; Westerly to Northerly winds and generally clear weather, and clearing weather for the New England and Middle States. The condition continues favorable for partly cloudy weather and areas of rain for the Southern States east of the Mississippi.

COLUMBUS.

Accident on the Pan-Handle Railway.

COLUMBUS, July 12.—Passenger train No. 6, going east from this city, on the Pan-Handle route, while near Bowerstown, this morning, collided with a freight train coming west. The result was that the baggage car telescoped the smoking car, and this caused the smoking car to retreat under the passenger coach, tumbling the train generally off the track. Eleven persons were so badly wounded as to require surgical attention, while others were slightly scratched. The only one that had bones broken was George Crosby, a Cincinnati grocer, his left leg being broken, and his face badly cut. The wounded were all well cared for. The cause of the accident was that the freight train was some minutes behind time at the Bowerstown switch.

MEMPHIS.

Casualties.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Richard Somerville, aged eighteen, a son of Colonel Richard Somerville, candidate for Congress for this district, while preparing for a deer hunt, yesterday, near Mason's Depot, shot himself in the hand and bled to death. He was a very promising young man, and his death is universally regretted.

Pat Mahoney was shot and fatally wounded on Poplar street, last night, by John Dolan, who fired at another party, and the ball struck Mahooney on the head. Dolan fled, but was arrested and committed to jail.

SPORTING

Aquatic.

DIXBY, July 12.—In the scull race this morning Brown beat Fulton by about four lengths.

Sewing Machine Trade.

It is estimated that 600,000 sewing machines are annually sold in this country, the yearly sales amounting to between twenty and thirty million dollars. Of actual machines directly employed in making sewing machines, irrespective of those whose livelihood is gained in producing the materials which enter into their structure, there are at least ten thousand, whose wages, at a low estimate, amount to $25,000 per day, or seven and one-half millions yearly. And these are but a portion of the men employed. The competition between different makers has caused advertising to become a most important item from $75,000 to $100,000 being spent annually in this manner by each of the leading makers.

NEW YORK.

The Eight Hour Question.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1872.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

A large meeting of boss carpenters was held last night, at which a resolution to rescind the eight hour resolution passed May 20 was lost by a vote of sixteen to eighteen. The meeting broke up in confusion.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee continue to hold a daily session here, making preparations previous to forming a combination of all the employers in the United States to guard against the strikes of workmen in the future.

The Eight Hour League Executive Committee assent to allowing men to remain at work ten hours where they now do so, and let those under the eight hour system try and maintain it. The committee want to be maintained throughout the summer in making preparations for a strike next year, as all hopes of the eight hour system becoming general is now abandoned.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 3,140 bales; same time last year, 15,493; total for the year, 2,690,285; last year, 3,741,748; exports for the week, 3,913; same time last year, 7,372; total for year, 1,921,198; last year, 2,999,869; stock at all United States ports, 135,992; last year, 203,036; at interior towns, 10,495; last year, 17,112; at Liverpool, 992,000; last year, 660,000; American afloat for Great Britain, 39,000; last year, 93,800.

ILLNESS OF B. GRATZ BROWN.

The *Evening Telegram* announces that B. Gratz Brown was suddenly taken with cholera morbus at one o'clock, and now lies dangerously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Doctors Steele and Henry are in attendance. Carl Schurz was refused admittance to the room.

Later.—The illness of B. Gratz Brown, though severe for a time, was merely temporary. It was caused by eating cherries and exposure to the sun. He is rapidly recovering, and was visited this evening by several friends. In consequence of his illness the committee of the Baltimore Convention postponed their call upon him.

VERDICT ON A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the deaths from the recent accident on the Southside Railroad returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths were due to culpable carelessness and violation of the time table on the part of John Rathbone, conductor, and James Scott, engineer. Both were imprisoned and the papers in the case handed to the District Attorney.

STOKES' TRIAL.

Mr. Tremain continued his argument for Stokes the whole day, commenting at length upon the testimony in the case. He concluded his argument at 3:15 P. M., when District Attorney Garvin began his address for the people, which consumed the rest of the day, and will be continued to-morrow.

SUNSTROKE.

There were twelve cases of sunstroke yesterday. The weather is cooler to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lieut. Grant sailed from Liverpool on Thursday for America.

—President Grant is expected to return to Washington next Tuesday.

—James K. Randfil, of Michigan, has been appointed Surveyor General of New Mexico.

—Henry Dennis was killed at the Louisville canal on Friday, by a derrick falling upon him.

—The steamers Vandalia, from Cincinnati, and Nemesis, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

—A grand Republican mass meeting will soon be held in New York, with Senator Conkling as principal speaker.

—The Erie Company will soon begin a suit against Jay Gould for the recovery of a large amount of real estate.

—Greeley and Brown ratification meetings were held at Welden, N. C., Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., last night.

—A Rio Janeiro letter states that the Prussian fleet, with the Grand Duke, left there for the Cape of Good Hope June 9th.

—The public schools in Paterson, N. J., have been closed in consequence of the alarming prevalence of small pox in that city.

—About two hundred Orangemen paraded in New York yesterday, accompanied by twelve hundred police. There was no disturbance.

—Considerable preparations of a war-like nature are being made by Brazil in anticipation of the coming war with the Argentine Republic.

—Advices from the cotton fields, both above and below Charleston, N. C., confirm the intelligence of the general prevalence of the caterpillar.

—Bennett's moulding mill and the adjacent building, in East Boston, were burned on Friday, morning. Loss about seventy-five thousand dollars.

—The Stearns duplex instrument, by which the capacity of telegraph wires is doubled, has been adopted by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

—The Liberal Republicans of Vermont have called a mass Convention, to meet in Burlington on July 24th, to nominate a State ticket and Presidential Electors.

—The vote in the French Assembly by which the amendment to the bill taxing raw materials was rejected stood 310 yeas to 361 nays, instead of 10 to 361, as incorrectly reported.

—A London dispatch says: O'Bryne recovered £25 in his suit against the Chief Secretary for Ireland, at Dublin, for damages caused by an attack of the police during the Phœnix Park riot in that city.

—Near Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, on Thursday, Benj. Bedee and Jno. Convers, engaged in a quarrel, which ended in Bedee striking Convers over the head with a club, crushing his skull so that he died before night.

—Reports from Iowa state that the present promises to be the most abundant season known in the State for years. Grain of all kinds is rapidly ripening, and the crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley are said never to have been better.

—While three men were riding in an open wagon during the thunder storm last Wednesday, at Urbana, Ohio, one of them, named Halterman, was struck by lightning and expired instantly. The two others received severe injuries.

—Frederick Leiman, a wealthy citizen and highly esteemed business man of Chicago, and a member of the firm of Siepp & Leiman, brewers, was thrown from his buggy while out riding on Thursday evening, and received injuries of which he died.

—Gov. Hadley, of Arkansas, has gone to Pope county, in that State, to investigate the outrages there. Parties who left there on Friday morning report that the militia are still in arms, and pressed arms, ammunition and horses generally from the people.

—The Albany (N. Y.) Senate agreed to dispose of the case of Judge Prindle on September 10, and to take up the case of Judge Wm. E. Curtis, of the Marine Court, on September 11. The nomination of Jas. C. Spencer to succeed Judge McCunn was rejected.

—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says the sister of Allan Gordon, who was chiefly instrumental in the capture of the Indian murderers of the Cook family, was killed a day or two since by her husband, a full blood Indian—it is believed out of revenge for the part taken by her brother.

—A dispatch from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the scene of a railroad accident on Thursday, says the number of wounded will reach nine, three of whom were wounded mortally. The bridge was only a temporary structure, and the contractors would seem to be responsible for the accident.

—In the Federal Court in Tennessee, in the *quo warranto* case against Chief Justice Nicholson, of the Supreme Court, for holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment, a *nolle prosequi* was entered at the suggestion of District Attorney Harrison, who had just returned from Washington. This was the last case of the kind on the docket.

—A dispatch received at Sioux City, Iowa, from Fort Sully, Dakota, says it is reported there that about one thousand Indians have collected at a point on the route to be taken by the Yellowstone expedition, which is to leave Fort Rice on the 25th, and that the Indians are determined to prevent, if possible, the survey of the Northern Pacific Railway through their lands.

—It is reported that a collision occurred at 6 o'clock Friday morning on the Pan Handle Railroad, at Bowerstown, near Dennison, between a freight train going east and a passenger going west. The freight train should have been on the side track ten minutes before that time. One passenger had a leg broken, and three other passengers, one brakeman and a baggage master were slightly injured.

—A drayman of Wheeling, West Virginia, named George McGee, thirty-five years old, committed suicide about noon to-day by hanging himself. Cause—he came home for dinner, and finding it not ready, remarked that it would be ready about three o'clock, and went to the stable, fastened a rope to the ceiling, adjusted it around his neck and jumped off the manger. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Private dispatches from New York state that a man has been discovered in that city, thought to be Capt. Little, of Nashville, who fired at another party, and the ball struck Maloney on the head. Dolan fled, but was arrested and committed to jail.

SPORTING

Aquatic.

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Sewing Machine Trade.

It is estimated that 600,000 sewing machines are annually sold in this country, the yearly sales amounting to between twenty and thirty million dollars. Of actual machines directly employed in making sewing machines, irrespective of those whose livelihood is gained in producing the materials which enter into their structure, there are at least ten thousand, whose wages, at a low estimate, amount to $25,000 per day, or seven and one-half millions yearly. And these are but a portion of the men employed. The competition between different makers has caused advertising to become a most important item from $75,000 to $100,000 being spent annually in this manner by each of the leading makers.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

GENERAL.

At the annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society, held sometime since, we learn the following results from the report: The number of persons engaged in the work, preaching, etc, 961. The institution of labor gives to the New England States, 308; Middle States, 62; Southern States, 3; Western States and Territories, including 45 on the Pacific Coast, 588. Of the whole number in commission, 447 have been pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 339 have ministered to two or three congregations each; and 175 have extended their labors over wider fields. The number of Bible-class scholars is not far from 76,500. The contributions to benevolent objects, reported by 608 missioneries, amount to $34,445.11. One hundred and ten missionaries report revivals, seventy to ninety 'hopeful conversions. The number of conversions reported by four hundred and ninety ministers is 5,553.

The Eight Hour League Executive Committee assent to allowing men to remain at work ten hours where they now do so, and let those under the eight hour system try and maintain it. The committee want to be maintained throughout the summer in making preparations for a strike next year, as all hopes of the eight hour system becoming general is now abandoned.

The venerable Bishop Johns of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, in a recent address to his diocese condemns the "round dances," in unmeasured terms as "that lascivious mode of promiscuous dancing, styled the 'round dance,' a demoralizing dissipation, disgusting to the delicacy of refined taste, and shocking to the sensibility of the renewed mind. This scandal is not to be tolerated in the Church of Christ. Let every appeal be made in the way of affectionate remonstrance. Judicious teaching and earnest prayer, for the reformation of those led astray, if God, preadventure, will give them repentance. If all such efforts prove unvailing to remove this scandal, at the same time employing the last expedient in awakening the offender to a sense of his sin and danger, it becomes necessary to resort to the exercise of decided discipline, it must be so." The convention took a moderate view, and passed a resolution of a mild type.

BOND, who brutally assaulted Rev. J. J. Thompson at Cincinnati, some weeks ago, has written a letter from jail to Rev. Mr. Thompson, in which he uses the following: "For days, weeks, and months, my brain has been a fire, crazed, driven to desperation, reason has given way. I was no longer, brother Thompson, in my right mind, or I should not have done as I did. I have tried to seek God's forgivness for what I have done." This indicates that the frivolous cause alleged for the murderous attack is unfounded. Mr. Thomson has sufficiently revived from the wounds to leave for home.

THE Missouri Lutheran Synod, at its late annual meeting, took action that it would no longer insure its buildings against fire, "because the glory of God requires such (non-insurance), particularly at this time. The Synod does not, however, mean to burden the conciences of individual members of congregations by requiring them to have their own houses uninsured. Each man should act in this matter according to his knowledge and convictions."

REV. W. A. Snively, formerly of this city, now rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany, N. Y. preaches the annual sermon before the Literary Societies of Hobart Colleges, and the Baccalaeurette sermon is to be preached by the Rev. E. M. Van Deusen D. D. formerly of St. Peters Episcopal church of this city, now of Utica, N. Y.—both to-morrow, the former in the evening, and the latter at night.

AT the gathering of the Methodist Social Union, of Boston, at the residence of ex-Gov. Claflin, comprising two hundred and fifty persons, were quite a number of distinguished guests. Among the number were Bishop Haven, and Hon. Henry Wilson, the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency.

REV. E. C. TOWNE, Unitarian minister, having removed to New Haven, Connecticut, announces that a part of his purpose on the exchange of residence is to be a missionary to the heathens which the name of Orthodoxy of doctrine and discipline, has made New Haven and Yale College one of its chief strong holds.

DR. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, visiting Europe and presented at the meeting of the Grand Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, represents the discussions to give congregations liberty to introduce organ, not granted very easily. The Doctor characterizes it as an "eruption of mud and lava."

THE Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference has appointed a standing committee on "leaving the Methodist Church." Its duties is a fair way of being thoroughly ventilated, whether a man who has consecrated himself to the ministry can leave it, and be relieved of the vows assumed.

MR. YAGER, the rabbi of the Jewish Synogague of Mobile, has lately been converted to Christianity. It is stated no attempt at proselytism had been made, but that the conversion was the result of reading the New Testament.

REV. C. N. Spaulding, of Millawaukee, Wis., called to the rectorship of the Episcopal churches of New Brighton, Rochester, and Beaver Falls, Pa., is to enter upon his duty on the 28th inst.

THE Independent Presbyterian Synod of Missouri, lately voted on the question of union with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The vote stood 61 for and 57 against.

BISHOP WILLIAMS of the Episcopal Church has finished translating the Four Gospels and the Prayer Book into the Japanese tongue.

LOCAL.

In the recent General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church in session at Charlotte, North Caroilna, Dr. N. H. Williams from this community was one of the leading delegates. During the Conference meeting were held in the town, conducted principally by Dr. Williams, assisted by Dr. D. B. Watthews also from Pittsburgh. The annual meeting of the Allegheny Conference will be held next August in Little Washington.

THE United Presbyterians are now building a new meeting house about three miles from Eldersville, Pa. It will be erected near by the old church, known as the tent. Mr. N. Gillespie is the contractor, and will soon have the build ing ready. It is to be finished it will be a credit to the congragation worshiping there.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the present week's issue of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, denounces such "popular amusements" as base ball, chess, backgammon croquet, cards, dancing, "play parties," and so on through the list, but like many other critics, forgets to suggest any practical entertaiment to take the place of these.

THE Sharpsburg church, Presbytery of Allegheny, on Sabbath, June 30th, received an addition of nineteen, of whom seven were on profession of faith. This makes an increase of forty-nine on profession of faith and twenty-two by certificate since January 1st, 1872.

REV. B. T. WOODBURN will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial welcome extended to all.

REV. F. R. WOTHING, of Mansfield, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has gone to New England for a few weeks' vacation. On the eve of his departure, his people presented him with funds to defray the expenses of his trip.

On Sunday, July 7th, at the Chapel of St. Michael's Seminary, the Right Rev. M. Domenec raised Rev. John Reardon and Rev. John Wilson to the dignity of priesthood.

REV. J. V. CELLARS, in consequence of long continued and severe illness has been compelled to relinquish the pastorate of Providence Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

MR. J. D. SHANKS has received a call to the church of Cross Roads (formerly Dr. McAboy's), Presbytery of Allegheny.

THE lecture room of the new Carson Street M. E. Church, Birmingham, will be dedicated one week from to-morrow.

MANY of the churches have dispensed with Sabbath evening services until September.

BREVITIES.

THE police looked happy yesterday in their new blue suits.

A BOOK-KEEPER is advertised for in this morning's paper.

CARS on the Mount Oliver Incline Plane commenced running yesterday.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE on Apportionment will meet this (Saturday) evening, at the City Clerk's office, Municipal Hall.

THE delightful showers within the last few days have revived vegetation, and brought forth swarms of mosquitoes.

THE Street Committee of East Birmingham Councils yesterday gave the contract for paving Merriman street to Messrs. Keller & Co.

THE July session of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will be held in Erie commencing on Monday next.

ED. CASE, of this city, and Lyse, of East Liberty, are matched to play two games of billiards on the 26th inst., and the 2d of August. The stakes are $500 a side.

CORONER WEST was arrested last night for drunkenness, and placed in the lock-up. At the request of Mayor Blackmore, Captain Reed released him and permitted him to go home.

A MAN named George Belzhoover, fell on a log and broke a small bone in his shoulder yesterday morning while loading a lumber wagon at Kine's saw mill, South Pittsburgh. Dr. Brewster attended him.

ON Thursday evening during the storm the house of Mr. James S. Harzell, at No. 40 Sam son street, Allegheny, was struck by lightning. Very little damage was done except to scatter the bricks off the chimney.

THE catalogue of Washington and Jefferson college, just published, shows the whole number to have been: Jefferson college, 1,890; Washington, 846; Washington and Jefferson, 228; total 2,974. Of these 1,333 have become ministers of the gospel.

YESTERDAY morning a fire occurred on the South Side in the iron works of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, which, on account of the scarcity of water, might have resulted very seriously. With considerable difficulty, however, the flames were extinguished, with a loss of about three hundred dollars.

A PAPER suggests that in order to discourage Sunday shaving, barbers might charge twenty-five or fifty cents for a Sunday chin scrape, and give the surplus over the regular fee, to the man of the razor and strop. If this plan were adopted customers might find it convenient to get shaved on Saturday night.

THE Board of Directors of the South Pittsburgh public schools have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, Wm. P. Montgomery; Assistants, Misses Henrietta Salsbury, Ella McCutcheon, Sarah C. Nelson, Anna E. Wakefield, and Maggie Patton. Prof. Huey will have charge of the vocal music classes.

MAYOR BLACKMORE has determined to enforce the ordinance providing for the killing of all dogs unlawfully running at large after the 15th inst. The ordinance provides that all dogs found running at large between the 15th of July and 15th of September, without being securely muzzled so as to prevent snapping or biting, may be killed by any person appointed by the Mayor for that purpose.

ABOUT four o'clock yesterday afternoon a carpenter named Miller was riding on horseback along Main street, Allegheny, when his horse became restless, and evinced a desire to run off. In endeavoring to restrain him, Miller pulled so hard that he broke the bit, and of course the horse was rendered unmanageable. The animal started to run and Mr. Miller threw himself from his back striking upon his head and cutting a large gash in his head. He was taken up in an insensible condition and carried to his residence on Jefferson street, where Dr. Kirker attended him.

THE hail-storm near Green Spring Run on Tuesday last, says the Cumberland *News*, was more severe than at first thought. A gentleman who was at the edge of it says it was the hardest storm of any kind he ever saw. It extended along the railroad about two and a half miles, but how far into the country our informant was unable to state, but probably from ten to twenty miles. Whole fields of fine corn on the river were cut to pieces, and almost entirely destroyed by the large hailstones. The rain and hail were accompanied by strong winds, which assisted in the work of destruction.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

IF THE DEMOCRACY choose the Chappaquack, the election of Grant in November is rendered certain.—*Chicago Times.*

CASSIUS M. CLAY says: "We are living under a despotism." Reason: General Grant ordered him back from St. Petersburg, where he was making an ass of himself and disgracing the country.

"FOR General Hartranft we have nothing but praise. He was a gallant soldier, and he has been a faithful official. He is a Radical Republican, and he would make a good Governor."—*Press*, April 10th, ult.

IT is, perhaps, the most curious event that ever occurred in the history of parties that nearly all those who are crying out against centralization have for their candidate for the Presidency a man who has always claimed that we hadn't half enough of it.

IT IS idle to talk about reform when the reformers who want to come in are simply the old Democratic stagers, who have been against every reform of the past twelve years, and the horde of all sorts who are attracted around Mr. Greeley by hopes of plunder.

IT is eminently fitting that Horace Greeley, the defender of secession, the apologist of treason, and the Niagara peace commissioner, (self-appointed,) should be nominated for President by the Democrats in the city of Baltimore, where Democrats first shed blood in resisting the Union.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Worth county, Missouri, says: "I do not know a Republican in Northwestern Missouri who will vote for Greeley, not one. Many of the Democrats will vote for Grant if Greeley is nominated at Baltimore. Set down Missouri as sure for Grant and Wilson.

A GENTLEMAN just from North Carolina, who had excellent opportunities of judging of the political sentiment of the State, says that the Republicans are sanguine of electing their entire State ticket by a large majority, and will roll up such a vote in November as to terrify the supporters of Greeley and Brown.

THE Boston *Advertiser* speaks with no uncertain sound in the present crisis of national affairs. In a recent able article on the Baltimore Convention it says:

"Let those Republicans freshen their memories who think the time has come to transfer the power of making and administering the laws relating to the rights of citizens, to the public credit, to the interests of the whole country, to the hands of the National Government itself, to an Administration in which the assassins of public credit and public liberty will be represented. The price they will be required to pay for the success of the Union is too high."

THE loyal people of the country would like some one of Mr. Greeley's organs to answer the following questions:

1. If the Sorehead-Republican-Rebel-Democratic-Secession party succeed will they pay the Confederate debt?

2. Will they pension the Confederate soldiers?

3. Will they protect the colored people of the South from the midnight attacks of Ku-Klux assassins?

4. Will they compensate their friends in the South for individual losses during the war?

5. Will they abolish the test-oath law?

"HE MEANS WELL" is thus touched off in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*. "Our friends think also that Mr. Greeley means well. Perhaps he means well. He will encourage and justified secession; when he urged President Lincoln to buy a peace; when he promoted foreign intervention; when he gravely perplexed Mr. Lincoln on his Niagara peace business; when he complained to Mr. Lincoln a long age that he had not been rewarded with an office; when he half apologized for Sweeney and Tweed; when ever he has done anything which showed his fatal want of judgment. And had

DAILY GAZETTE.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL L. TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
McALLISTER, Lancaster;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. AINEY, Dauphin;
JOHN H. WALKER Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIV DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. J. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Butler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILLANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McCUNNEAL, of Quarters.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MacCONNELL, | W. H. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING. | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅜@114.

"TAMMANY responds to the nomination of Greeley," was the placard ostentatiously paraded at the City Hall, New York, by "the ring," on the receipt of news of the Baltimore nomination. These are the men to be appointed to office by Greeley, if elected, "regardless of past differences," as he says in a letter to an inquiring and hungry Democrat.

AFTER all, the country has been spared the terribly affliction of Horace Greeley as Commissioner of Agriculture. The New York *Sun* will not be deprived of a Presidential candidate.—*Post, July* 14, 1871.

Well, how now neighbor, is the country to be afflicted with him as President for four years? Has he improved so much in your estimation during the past year that he seems a blessing instead of an infliction?

THE Committee of the Boston jubilee has balanced its accounts, and finds a deficit of $150,000 which will have to be made up from the guarantee fund subscribed by the merchants, business men and hotel keepers of "the hub." Mr. Gilmore, who has worked night and day for months, finds no return for his labors. This affords a splendid opportunity for Boston generosity and justice, and it will probably be acted on at once.

OUR good neighbor of the *Post* whiningly looks back over the sandy desert on which for many years in the past it has left its foot-prints, and while wholly deserting all its former ideas, comes down graciously to the mourners' bench and confessing its sins of omission and commission, prays for absolution at the hands of those far seeing Democrats "who were willing to accept Mr. Greeley from the first." In this—its dark hour of trial and affliction—we tender our hearty sympathy to our distressed contemporary.

THE Horace Greeley movement is merely one of the last convulsive throes of the dying dolphin. Mr. Greeley has always taken a great deal of latitude, and now has taken his departure. He is charged with being a philosopher as well as an agriculturist. He asks "Why should not Horace Greeley be President?" We can tell him a reason—*He cannot get votes enough;* but will he believe us?

No Radical is likely to be the next President of the United States. We cannot prevent splits and personal pretentions in the Radical ranks. Whether it be Grant and Cameron or Greeley and Forney, will make very little difference.—*Post, July* 12, 1871.

How a year will work changes in the minds of honest men. Little did the *Post* think that the above paragraph would have to be swallowed to-day as an unpalatable dose.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the syndicate of liberal Republican journals supporting Greeley, would have preferred a simple endorsement of Horace as a straight out nomination at Baltimore. It asserted a few days before the Convention met that the course adopted—

"Will be interpreted as an attempt to Democratize the Liberal Republican movement, and drive from the support of the ticket a multitude of voters who will vote for Greeley and Brown only upon the assurance that they represent the best phase of progressive Republicanism, and not the doubtful advancement of a conservatism that moves only under the prick and goad of accomplished facts and hard political necessities."

The Convention went further, and has unquestionably "driven from the support of the ticket" many of the sincere men above referred to.

WE KNEW it could not be otherwise. It was as certain as the stupendous humbuggery of his moral menagerie and improving circus. Barnum has come out for Greeley! The *Tribune* prints a private letter, from which it appears that the Great Showman has "known Horace Greeley thirty years, and known him only to admire and love him." In Mr. Barnum's opinion "he is as pure a man as God ever made." "He is the most unselfish man" Mr. Barnum ever knew. "He is almost celestial in his virtues," but is "sufficiently worldly-wise in the domain of politics" to prevent these virtues, as we understand it, from carrying him into any moral excesses, such as have been feared. Mr. Barnum says that "the White House will be hallowed by his occupancy," and that he thanks God for being permitted to do what he is able towards electing such a man as President. What he is able consists in offering his large circus tent for Greeley meetings when it is not otherwise engaged. It would be a good idea to loan the managers of such meetings the material necessary for the great two horse act showing Greeley astride of the nags "Protection" and "Free Trade."

THE New York *Times*, the other day during the sweltering heated term, hit upon a humane idea that should be acted upon in all large cities. It described the condition of the suffering little children in the public institutions, and under care of charitable societies in New York, and urged the propriety of a subscription to give them a taste of country air, green trees and shady groves, by an excursion beyond the limits of brick and mortar. The suggestion touched a chord in the popular heart, and subscriptions have flowed in to carry out the humane purpose until they reached on Wednesday last nearly three thousand dollars, mostly contributed in small sums. The first excursion of five hundred poor children was to have taken place on Thursday, and others would follow. To-day one of eight hundred children goes out to the woods under the care of the Children's Aid Society. To carry out the benevolent enterprise cars and steamboats are hired and refreshments purchased.

GREELEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The duty of making the motion in the Baltimore Convention that Mr. Greeley's nomination should be made unanimous, was assigned as a matter of compliment to Pennsylvania, to William A. Wallace, long State Senator and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Mr. Wallace never invested largely in Greeley stock, and was bitterly opposed to his nomination by the Baltimore Convention. The duty of making this particular motion could not have been a very agreeable one, and Mr. Wallace's performance of it was peculiar. His little speech was rather an argument against the motion he was instructed to make than in favor of it. He was very careful to say he was *instructed* to make the motion, and did not do it *voluntarily*. We quote this extract from the lawyer-like address of Mr. Wallace:

They (the Pennsylvania Democracy) have seen no reason why they should reverse their traditions or choose for their leader one who has heretofore been the embodiment of antagonism to every thought and purpose of their minds; but, Sir, they are proud of their organization, for they are the men who created and desired to perpetuate its existence, that its glorious record and its benefits may be the heritage of their children, and they will yield obedience to its discipline. They will accept the result that the tribunal of this last resort—the high court of their party—has decreed, and in October, under the lead of a statesman of national reputation, will concentrate their forces in an invincible phalanx that shall smite with destroying power a disorganized and divided enemy.

Here we have an argument against the nomination made at Baltimore and a promise that the Pennsylvania Democracy will devote their best efforts to the election of Mr. Buckalew in October, but not one word of hope is held out to the Greeleyites for the Presidential election a month later. That is passed over, although it was the very point Mr. Wallace was put up to speak upon. He dodges it with skill, but the omission is marked and significant.

The reason of this is not difficult of explanation. Mr. Greeley's nomination is a sore blow to the party in this State. The Democratic press almost without exception has ridiculed and denounced it from the outset. So far as these papers had the capacity to create a sentiment in their party it has been one of extreme violence against Greeley, and now, we believe, a very considerable proportion of the Democracy of the State prefer Grant to the Baltimore candidate. This has been the teaching of the party organs and is not at all suprising. The coldness with which the Baltimore nomination has been received from one end of Pennsylvania to the other is evidence of the dissatisfaction and indifference of the masses. The papers will grudgingly perform their quota of lip-service, but the absence of all sincerity will be so marked that their feeble rallying cries for Greeley will be without influence. The opposition to him was honest and hearty and took firm hold of the Democracy. They cannot and will not change their notes so readily as the papers and politicians.

Mr. Wallace presents a fair index of the purpose of the politicians of his party, when he ignores the November election and gives prominence to the less important contest in October. The Democratic politicians propose to test the sincerity and strength of the "liberal Republicans" before giving any guarantees of their support of Greeley. They have been sold, it is admitted, but the goods are not yet delivered. The State election will be contested with the utmost power of the party, and the Presidential question held in abeyance it it has been decided. That, undoubtedly, is to be the policy of the opposition, so far as it can be made to work. We do not believe it practicable, nor will the Republicans permit it. The elections come so close together, and the issues in October and November are so blended, that the more important national contest will swallow up State and local elections. It is well enough, however, that the Republicans should be informed of the purpose of their opponents, that they may meet it, and frustrate the attempt to skulk national issues in an election that has its decisive influence throughout the Union. It is an accepted trueism that the October election in Pennsylvania correctly foretells the result in the nation a month later. Forney, in his disorganizing labors, endeavors to show that it is not necessarily so. Not necessarily, of course, but history proves that it has always been the case.

GENERAL SHERMAN ABROAD.

General Sherman was caught by an American correspondent, representing the *World* newspaper, at Geneva, and interviewed as to his personal experience on the three continents he has partially visited, and also as to the impressions he formed of the rulers and the people with whom he came in contact. A brief synopsis of all this was telegraphed, but its interest leads us to dip into it more largely than the Associated Press. General Sherman is an acute observer, and has an off-hand way of putting things that goes to the marrow of the subject. Starting at Gilbraltar, the General passed through Spain, France, Italy, Egypt, part of Georgia, Russia, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Everywhere he was received with cordiality except in Berlin, where, if we credit the New York *Tribune's* letter, the reception was cool and restricted by official formalities such as he experienced in no other capital.

Switzerland struck General Sherman by its beauty and grandeur, and also its smallness. He said:

You seem to be in the territory at one moment and all but out of it the next. The cultivation is wonderful; not an acre of waste land is kept, of course, on the sides of the mountains, and even there the spade has been at work on all the gentler slopes. But, according to our American notions, the field would scarcely seem proportioned to the immensity of the floor. Indeed, I have been everywhere struck with the immense pains people—the mass of people—take for their living; the prodigality of effort as contrasted with the slightness of the reward. In many countries the soil, nature, in its results, suggests a mere grazing of a soil of which past centuries have had the full crop.

The impressions of Russia received by the General are very interesting, especially in regard to its advancement in the arts of civilization. He gave his experience as follows:

I can assure you that even in the rather remote districts of Russia I reached I found churches, schools, and all the essential institutions of a growing civilization. I hardly saw any country—always excepting my own—which is so manifestly growing under one's eyes. All sorts of great experiments seem to be in progress, social experiments prevailing, but not a few of the political kind. It is not generally known, for instance, that in Russia there has existed for centuries, and still exists to-day, the type of that communal organization which appears to have such fascination for the Paris "Reds." With the Russians it is an institution dating from a period, if not of barbarism, at least of the dawn of civilization. The commune there sprang from the natural, and indeed almost inevitable association of the country people living in a particular district. Before railways were made, and when there were fewer roads than now, such a little community would be almost completely isolated. It was only a larger family living in the wilderness, and living under such conditions as made individual enterprise nearly impossible. A division of duties took place in accordance with these conditions. The men worked in common at some trade, and the produce of their united labor was sold once a year at one of the great fairs, generally Nijni Novgorod.

The communal institution still exists in some districts, though it has of course been somewhat modified by the many changes incidental to emancipation. Its great principle is, if not exactly a common, at least a kind of equal ownership of the soil. A man on his coming of age has a certain share of land allotted to him, and when the community has so increased as to have used up all its allotable land a new commune is founded in another district. This offshoot retains the name of its parent stock, and, in like manner, all the offshoots from it bear some common designation; so that you have a perfect genealogy of communities, all pointing to an origin in a very limited number indeed. The facility with which the people obtain a kind of part ownership in the land is a very noticeable thing in Russia, and it points to a future in that country in some respects not unlike that of the United States.

The Czar of Russia, and in fact all the sovereigns with whom General Sherman came in contact, struck him as hard workers. The reverence and affection of the Russians for Alexander seemed unbounded, and the General thinks its present system of Government best suited to the needs of the empire. On this point he said:

I suppose every form of government may be made a good one by being faithfully administered, and the administration in Russia seems to pursue no other end than the general good of the people. It is at present too young a country (in a certain sense) for a theoretical perfection of polity. There is so much for the people to do that a very simple and primitive form of government suffices for them. There are so many material problems to solve that the great mass of the nation have neither leisure nor inclination for political speculation. Asia has to be united to Europe by roads, by telegraphs, by identity of social life and manners. Whole provinces have to be peopled, surveyed, planted, or cleared. Capitals have to be built, towns made out of villages, and villages out of rows of tents. In the older countries of Europe all this has been accomplished, and the problem is what is to be done with the accumulations of labor? When Russia becomes like Italy or Spain, that question may arise in its turn, but there is no immediate prospect of it just now. The government is fully on a level of intelligence with even the most civilized parts of the empire, and to the least civilized in its guiding, sustaining, promoting power, it must seem like an emanation of superior intelligence. For this reason, I suppose, one hears of so few serious rebellions among the many races subject to the Russian sway. The needs of these races are so great and their own helplessness is so extreme that they must be bound by the strongest tie to the power which supplies them with that initiative in civilization which they could never find in themselves.

General Sherman was favorably impressed with the Khedive of Egypt, from whom he received marked attention and civility. We quote:

He (the Khedive) is a ruler who personsonally superintends the work of government. He is well educated and a perfect man of the world, fully alive to the fact that his own interest lies in furthering the development of his people. He takes an active interest in trade and manufactures. He is one of the greatest sugar planters in his own dominions. During our civil war, you will remember, he set to work to raise cotton for the English market. When the war was finished the Egyptian trade in cotton came nearly to a standstill, but a very handsome profit had been made out of it in the meantime. Then the land reverted to its original uses, and the old cotton fields were planted for produce better suited to climate and soil. The growing of sugar is now the Khedive's favorite scheme. I called on him one day and found him sitting at a table covered with several varieties of cane and specimen jars of the sugar extracted from them. He laughed and said I might suppose he had turned grocer, and then he went on to talk about his plantations, and showed as much practical knowledge as if he had been at that kind of farming all his life.

In Egypt, as in Russia, the General thought the existing government best suited to the wants of the people.

Of the German army, the General while in Berlin made every investigation available to him, and gives his observations as follows:

It is unquestionably the finest army in the world, and no wonder, if we consider the years it has taken them to make it. It is a perfect machine of war. The men who have recreated it have made every separate force, aptitude and impulse that can contribute to military success the subject of the most rigorously scientific study. Originality is only a new form of truth, and truth is generally the reward of pains-taking thought. By hard thinking and close observation of the mental as well as the bodily habits of men the Prussians have established a system exactly adapted to their national traditions, temperament, and moral and political organization. The same study would yield other results as applied to other countries, and therefore an imitation of the Prussian scheme in its details instead of in its spirit would, in my opinion, be a mistake. The most striking thing about it is the new recognition it has given to individuality in the soldier. The army is an aggregate of localized and therefore individualized corps, and every man in every corps is taught to combine a sense of personal responsibility and of self-reliance with the instinct of military obedience. It is not only any army of thousands, but an army of units. And this I take to be the nicest military problem in the whole range. It has often been talked about before, but perhaps never fairly grappled with. I do not say the Prussians have completely solved it; but they have gone further than any nation I know of. You may talk contemptuously of the Prussian drilling, but their idea seems to be to drill men to do without drill; in fact they have made their drilling so thorough that it has become a kind of synonym for the aggregate of all the forces of their varied culture, and that culture has the union of the most thorough individuality with the most thorough subordination for its highest end and aim.

Of France the General had not seen much, and was therefore reticent in his opinions. Everything, the army especially, appeared to be in a state of transition.

Of course the correspondent touched on American politics. The General said briefly: "I think Grant is going to win this election. I don't see who's to stand against him." And of the Democratic party he declared:

The Democrats are in a position of difficulty. They represent that party which has the least frankly accepted the results of our civil war, and I do not believe any party so circumstanced in sympathies will, in our generation at least, win the confidence of a majority of our people. The war had to be fought—it was inevitable. Once over we must all wish to see its bitter memories buried, but we cannot consent to have its work undone.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE heavy rains which we have been favored with the past two days have been of incalculable benefit.

THE census among other curious revelations, makes known the fact that there is not a single Irishman in Utah. Polygamy seems to have no attractions for the genial sons of the Emerald Isle.

THE British Parliament is now considering a bill for proportional representation, which in principle is about the same as the American system. They are gradually coming to the light over there.

THE other day a rich specimen of magnetic iron ore found in Mitchell county, North Carolina, was sent to the General Land Office, at Washington, for analyzation by the Geologists. It is said to be of a quality that surpasses any of the iron ore yet discovered. It is almost entirely free from foreign matters, and on account of its purity, manufacturers think it is the best ore for the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ON THE first day of August next the number of supervisors of internal revenue must be reduced from twenty-four, the present number, to ten, and Commissioner Douglass has now under consideration the manner in which the country shall be redistricted. It is thought seven of the districts will be located east and three west of the Mississippi river. It will be a very difficult task, task, indeed, to discriminate in retaining those for the new districts. Each thinks his claim entitled to the highest consideration.

OUR foreign exchanges devote considerable space to detailed descriptions of the "Fourth" celebrations by Americans abroad. London, Edinburg, Geneva, Stuttgart, Berlin, Liverpool, Paris and Dublin were all favored in this respect, banquets, balls, and fireworks being the channels through which patriotism found vent. A significant fact, too, was the attendance of foreign notables—leaders in Government circles—whose speeches indicated the most fraternal spirit and an anxious desire to learn more of the Great Republic.

THE *River Echo* is the title of a new weekly published at Confluence, on the Connellsville Railroad. The first number is neatly printed and makes a good appearance so far as selected matter is concerned, but there is too much of a "patent outside" look about it, and if the venture is to be successful greater attention will have to be paid to local news. The editor, Mr. E. R. Holsinger, has our best wishes for success.

FROM an official report recently issued by the British House of Commons, it appears that the soil of Ireland is owned by about 20,000 persons, of whom 5,586 own an average of sixteen hundred acres each, and 5,982 own less than one hundred acres each. Only 1,443 persons own in the aggregate 3,145,514 acres, or one-seventh of the soil, and are usually resident outside of Ireland. There are 4,465 persons who reside away from their estates, but live in Ireland.

JANUARY AND MAY.

Solon Robinson in Hymenial Harness Again—The Late Agricultural Editor of the "Tribune" as a Groom.

[From the Tri-Weekly Florida Union.]

Late on Saturday evening it was quietly rumored in a certain favored part of the city that a nuptial ceremony of no little sensational character would come off on Sunday at the Baptist Church.

The time appointed, being directly after the morning service, was a fashionable hour, and would serve to attract what is left in of the crowd of attentive church-goers, attired in all the gay and festive style of the summer season. There was a flutter among the middle-aged maidens, and the girls in the neighborhood of the St. James were all in a twitter of nervous exhilaration. Something funny was about to be done by somebody, and that was certain. So it was not long before the appointed hour that the *Union's* local began to skirmish warily about the scene of the approaching disaster.

The sun was boiling hot. The sand was dead. Nature rested in breathless exhaustion. It was a terrible day, suitable for the consummation of the terrible deed. At last the organ rolled out the doxology, or something similar. Faintly a glimmer was caught of a blushing groom.

Venerable in years, perhaps beyond the three score and ten allotted to this earthly pilgrimage, yet still in the full bloom of love's glorious passion, he stood at the altar more like the slayer than the lamb, ready to sacrifice the patient victim. The groom was dressed without ostentation, and apparently with the object of keeping cool. His legs were embalmed in the richest quality of Kentucky jeans, which neatly fitted over a pair of 10½ agricultural pumps; a white vest loosely flowed about his waist, and a lengthy brown linen duster completely surrounded his person and his boots. His hands were recklessly embosomed in a pair of yellow cotton gloves, which toned well with the other various articles of his costume. A glazed cap (undress uniform of the Fire Department) and a green cotton umbrella are said to have gracefully reclined together on a seat behind him.

The bride bore herself with resignation. She appeared younger than the groom. In fact, it was said that she was really less aged than her swain. She is about twenty-seven. She did look "chirpy" and delighted, and her apparel was tasty and cool, being a white light muslin, with brown stripes and trimming, white straw hat, with brown toggery, and veil to match very nearly the gloves and linen duster of the comely groom. The ceremony was impressive for its brevity and affecting in its simplicity—that is, it was as grand and impressive as it could be for short, and under the circumstances. The minister prayed, and did it fervently. There is no doubt he was sincere. Then he remarked to the individual in jeans that he supposed it was not necessary to explain to him the solemn duties of the connubial situation. Not much. The groom quickly coincided. He was posted. Thereupon the twain was pronounced husband and wife.

The service was what might be called the soul of brevity. T'was a good thing for a hot day, and gratifying to the couple who were doubtless in a hurry to get home. Rpmeo, he turned with a sort of sick smile, and slowly he bended his linen duster and and impressed upon the chin of his blooming Juliet the customary seal of unquenchable and enduring love. And then there seemed to come a sigh—mute, plaintive—but rather appropriate. Solon Robinson and Mary Johnson were one and the same.

The bride and groom—June and December—started on their bridal tour on Monday evening.

A Woman in a Turkish Bath.

M. H. B., the sprightly lady correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, has been taking a Turkish bath in New York, and don't like it. Here's what she says of it:

We have divested of every stitch of our clothing, our rings and bracelets locked up, our back hair taken off, our own special possession of seventy-five or a hundred hairs made into a little hirsute pill, and impaled with a hair pin. That was the only token of civilization we boasted. The procession formed. At the door we were handed a minature sheet and a little bit of sponge wet with cold water. Through a passage to a room, where we dropped our sheets and entered a vapor that clothed us decently. Well, in the steam I thought I should suffocate. It poured up, and in, and down through holes till it was dreadful. The use of the wet sponge, I here ascertained, was to put on the top of your head to prevent "coup de steam," or some such dire complaint. They wouldn't let me out, and the temperature got worse and worse, and I began to think of my mother and an obituary notice in the *Republican*, when we were pronounced cooked enough, and let out into a room in which was a mighty tank of cold water, through which you must wade or swim as you could. Cæsar's ghost! I flew through it. My anatomy and physiology were heated to boiling point. This water was like ice. It sent the blood rushing to my hollow head (I'm convinced I have no brain) and my heart came ker-flop up and went ker-chunck down. I made my mind up that was the worst of it, and tried to be resigned. I had been soaked and scrubbed in the vapor room till I was sacrificed. I stood on the brink and watched my companions splashing through the cold tank, out of em, to expedite her own release, caught at my ankle, away went my soapy, slippery foot from under me, and in I went for a second time. How very near an end to the happy connection between M. H. B. and the St. Louis *Republican*.

At the next stage of this truly awful experience we received the "shower." I had now become convinced that I never should see home or friends again. In a calm despair I walked under a solid column of water that nearly broke my back, and just here I got mad. That fat attendant hasn't yet recovered sufficiently to make a complaint, and when the thin woman went before Judge Dowling, that gentleman said it was a conspiracy—that no woman of my size, unaided, could do so much damage. He told the woman to go home and say nothing about it, for she'd evidently been dreadfully drunk, and undertaken to walk through a carpet-cleaning-machine. And that's the first and last Russian bath I take.

A Patent Boquet Slinger.

In attending the commencement exercises of various academies and colleges, we have been amazed to see the number of boquets thrown at the performers by their kind friends, and somewhat concerned at the awkwardness with which the soft tokens are hurled. Some sensitive people say it is in very bad taste to throw flowers at an orator or an essayist at all. We, however, have no small prejudices on the matter and merely desire that if bouqets are cast, they should be thrown with some amount of skill and precision. We hate to see a young lady struck in the face by a well meaning friend with about fifty pounds of peonies, or a rare bunch of exotic plants tossed along a hall from hand to hand, smashed into pieces before it gets to its destination. Bouquets put into awkward hands are apt to become dangerous. They are showered so much at random that it is often difficult to dodge them. We propose in consideration of the fashion of casting flowers, which is now so much in vogue, that in all public halls a large bouquet slinger, modeled after the manner of the Roman catapult, be set up. It can be so fixed as to command the stage and all avenues leading to it with deadly accuracy. The range having been perfectly settled no floral tribute need never miss its mark. Sweethearts, parents and friends can deposit their flattering offerings in the machine and await the result with confidence. No nervousness about the number of eyes watching, no affectionate regard for the individual on the stage will disturb the aim of the engine. Certainly the amount of bouquet throwing that will soon be done at the present rate of increase will only be possible through the aid of machinery.

INDIANA is making progress, slowly but surely, toward a desirable and honorable status on the divorce question. The Supreme Court on Monday decided that there is no authority to decree a divorce to a husband on the ground that his wife has become hopelessly insane, at least where such insanity has not been superinduced by a vicious or reckless course of conduct on her part. A few sensible decisions on the outlying issues of this great social problem will help materially in the solution of the main difficulty, which is located on the pages of the statute books.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

STEAM HEATING.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
Allegheny County Court House.
Second Ward School Building,
With Numerous Private Buildings.

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
PLASTERERS' MATERIALS—
Fresh arrivals of Cleveland White Lime,
" " Eastern White Lime.
" " Calcined Plaster.
" " Hydraulic Cement.
All best brands and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
64 & 66 Water street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1867.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Miller, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOGGS & BUHL.
Cool Bargains for Hot Weather.
FIFTY PIECES
JAPANESE LISLE THREAD
AND
Frou Frou Poplins,
AT FIFTEEN CENTS.
To close the entire stock of these goods. Many of them cost 30 to 35 cents wholesale, a few weeks ago.
NEW STOCK
BLACK HERNANIS
Best value of the season. Just call and see our 37½, 50 and 75 cent. qualities.
Immense Stocks
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS,
STRIPED WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS
for Suits.
Ladies' Suits.
We will keep our assortment of SUITS during all this month.
A FEW
Choice Fine Lace Jackets,
TO CLOSE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
jly6:TTHS

SUMMER GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Bias Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Black Sash Ribbons—all at very attractive prices.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
Trimming Silks and Turquoises.
Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
Reviered and Dotted Swiss.
White P. K.'s, Linens, Vic. Lawns, &c.
Swiss Plaiting and Puffing.
Bias and Fancy Tucking of every kind.
Hamburg Embroideries.
A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL.
jy10
NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
THE
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
jy26
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,
WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Silk Parasols
AND
LACE PARASOL COVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Every article at Very Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—480, 482, 484, 486, and 488 REBECCA SRREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.
jy22-78s

79. R. A. HALL, 79.
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Head and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooing, either at the store or at your residence. Combings worked into beautiful and fashionable switches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ladies' Suits.
LACE JACKETS,
VERY CHEAP.
Lace Shawls,
VERY CHEAP.
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
IN WHITE AND COLORED, VERY CHEAP.
P. K.'s, P. K.'s,
NAINSOOKS, JACONETS,
SWISSES, TARLATANS,
CHAMBRAYS, LINENS,
ALL VERY CHEAP.
Mosquito Netting,
All Colors, at Very Low Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

New Establishment.
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty Street,
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IT IS FOUND!
NO MORE SORE BACKS.
NO BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

THE
Eclipse Imp'd Washing Machine
This Machine is the most perfect one now in use and will do the work of three persons in one-half of the time that it would take to do it on a washboard. It is easy to work, and an ordinary family washing can be done in one hour and two hours. The Machine is in the shape of a tub, and is therefore air-tight and retains the steam and heat. County and State rights for sale. Manufactured and sold by
THOS. MERKLE & CO.,
Cor. 3d and Penn Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Also, Dealers in Wooden Ware. ap25-nlI-MWS

HERRON & BATES,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages
AND OTHER SECURITIES.
The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of HERRON & BATES, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Commercial Paper Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities
On Commission Only.
All classes of property, city, suburban, improved and unimproved, bought and sold on favorable terms. Property leased, Rents collected, Taxes paid, &c. Parties desiring themselves from the city will find it to their advantage to leave their property in our hands for attention. As our business is transacted solely on commission, our patrons can rely on receiving at all times our undivided efforts in their behalf.
Office No. 38 WOOD STREET

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Grenaly Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.

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Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 12, 1872.

The Pittsburgh money market is in much the same condition now that it has been in for the past six weeks. Financial circles here are entirely devoid of any novelty, and a little stir like a flash of lightning or a loud clap of thunder would be productive of good, if for nothing else than to disturb the calm or monotony of the situation and impart a stirring to the financial atmosphere that might tend to keep the condition from growing morbid or sluggish. The intense heat of the past week in the eastern cities has quite demoralized money matters there, and the amount of money seeking investment on call and short time papers is astonishingly large. The continued absence of speculation in connection with the large amount of money distributed in the shape of dividends, has made capital in most of the eastern cities unusually plenty, and has caused operators to seek for investments that will yield a sure and fair rate of interest, outside of their own baileyu icks.

There is a rumor from London, *via* New York, of initial steps for an alliance between England, Prussia and Spain, offensive and defensive, against the United States, which may have originated in the fertile brain of some very imaginative correspondent—perhaps traveling abroad for his health—and whose nerves have become unduly excited. The New York moneyied men do not take much stock in the report. However, stranger things might happen. The snubbing of General Sherman by the dignitaries of the Court of Berlin gives some little coloring to the matter.

The statement made that the yearly total of imports this year will be the largest ever placed on record, is a subject that demads the earnest attention of the business men of the country; and if it is possible to find a remedy it should be secured, and as soon as possible applied. Notwithstanding the slight decrease in imports for the month of June, the total for the last six months is seven and a half millions in excess of the very large figures of last year, and the supposition is that the imports for the next six months will steadily increase. There is nothing new in local securities or real estate.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Bonds—1861	117½
5-20—1862	115½
" 1864	115½
" 1865	115½
" 1865 new	113¼
" 1867	115
" 1868	115
10-40s	113½
Currency 6's	114½
Gold	114
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98¼
Erie	53¼
Harlem	114
Fort Wayne	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
North Island	111¼
Wabash	75
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	75½
West Union Telegraph	75½
American Express	73¾
Adams Express	97¾
U. S. Express	87¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58½
Penn's, Allotments	58¼
Reading R. R. (ex-dividend)	58½
Camden & Amboy	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¾
Central Transportation	47½
Empire Transportation	55¼
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	74
A. V. R. R. R. 7-30's (Coupons on)	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, July 12, 1872.

Gold steady at 112⅞@114. Loans at 3@4 per cent for carrying. Clearances $27,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $626,000; engagements for export to-morrow, $1,560,000. Governments quiet and strong. State bonds ¼ lower, closing steady. Stocks dull and steady with great strength in Pacific Mail. New York 6, and Northwestern. Money easy at 3@5.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s of '62, 117½@117⅝; 5-20s of '64, 113¾@114; do '65, 113¾@114; do '65, 113¾@114; do '67, 115¼@115¾; do '68 coupons, 114¾@115; 10-40s 111¾@111¾; do coupons, 112⅝@112¾; currency 6s, 114¾@114¾; new 5 per cent. 113½.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee old, 74½; do new, 74¾; South Carolina, July, 28½; do April, 26; Missouri 6s, 94¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—New York Central, 98; Erie, 53¾; Michigan Southern, 93; North western common, 73¾; do. preferred, 90¾; Pacific Mail, 75¾; Western Union, 75¾; Union Pacific, 37⅝; 8s, Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 78; Quicksilver, 43; Illinois Central, $1.38; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; Rock Island, 111¼; Toledo and Wabash, 75; Fort Wayne, 96¼; Chicago and Altos 117⅝; Ohio and Mississippi 45¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co.	5	Reese, G & Co.	1
J. Painter & Son	1	Pgh Forge & Iron Co.	3
Brown & Co	3		
Total			13

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B Co.	16	Lucy Furnace	24
McKnight & Co.	3	Moorhead & Co.	1
Total			44

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATTI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.	2	Loomis & Co.	1
Shoenberger B & Co.	1		
Total			4

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Mourhead	4	J. Painter & Son	4
J. W. Porter	8		
Total			16

Wool.

The Jackson (Mich.) Citizen of the 9th says: "The wool is now all sheared, but the buyers and sellers are so far apart that there are but few sales. Last year at this time seven-eighths of the wool was bought, the larger half of it shipped, and the most of the large buyers out of the market. Less than one-twentieth of the present clip has as yet been marketed. At Niles, 22,000 pounds have been marketed. At Niles last year's clip was 145,000 pounds. At Dowagiac, this year 22,000 pounds; last year 200,000 pounds. At Allegan, this clip 7,000 pounds; last year 125,000 pounds. In many of the towns where a large amount of wool was taken last year, a still smaller proportion has been taken of the present clip. The wool buyers through the state put the price at 50@55@57c., and none but the small clips that had to be sold have as yet been marketed. In Jackson, 20,000 pounds were purchased last week, the average price being 55c. At this writing there is a decline of 2c. But little wool will be sold until the haying and harvesting are disposed of."

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 11, 1872.

ASHES.—Continue quiet, and there is not enough doing in Soda Ash to establish quotations. Pots are still quoted at 10; and Pearls 11.

APPLES.—Selling all the way from $3 to $5 per bbl according to size and quality.

BUTTER.—There is some inquiry for strictly prime, and there is but little of this kind offering; may be quoted at 16 to 17 cts. Low grade butter continues very dull.

BROOM CORN.—Continues quiet but an early improvement in the demand is anticipated, in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 5 to 8 cents per lb.

BEANS.—In light supply, but the inquiry is limited and prices are weak though unchanged; $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Is in fair supply but the demand is good for the season and prices are unchanged: 10 to 10¾ for Dairy; 11 to 11½ for Factory and 12 to 12¾ for Goshen.

CANNED GOODS.—The inquiry, as is always the case at this particular time, is very light and the season is about over. We understand that parties, representing eastern houses, have been here within the past week soliciting orders to be filled within the next sixty days.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 19¼@20 cts by the car load, and 20@3 cents additional for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania is unchanged at $5.50 per case.

CEMENT.—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.25 to $3.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 4@5; clear sides, 6¾@6¼; hams, 8 to 10 cts. Country lard, 7@8 cts.

DRIED FRUIT.—Continues dull, and the indications are that those who have stock of this kind will have to carry it over until next season.

EGGS.—Continue rather slow but prices are without quotable change; 17 to 18 cts; the inside figure generally seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR.—We can report a fair local trade and the feeling is entertained by some dealers that prices will not go much if any lower during the next four or five weeks, or until after harvest. The decline from its first commencement until the present time has been fully one dollar per bbl. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $7,50 to $8,25 for fair to choice spring wheat and $8,50 to $9 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues very quiet, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at $1,60 for red, and $1,65 for white. Stock in this market is very much reduced, and as noted in our last report, holders are indifferent about selling, feeling confident that the mills will soon be wanting it, and that they will be able to realize better prices than can be obtained at present. It will be some time before the new crop is ready, and besides millers will want old wheat to grind with the new some time thereafter. Oats continue dull, and prices are weak though without important change—may be quoted at 40 to 42; sales, 4 cars at 40 cts. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged; 58 to 59 on track, and 60@61 free in elevator. Little or nothing doing in ear Corn. Rye is quoted at 73 to 75 cts, and the receipts and offerings continue light. We hear of a large sale having been made within the past day or two, but the particulars were not divulged. Barley—We are reported sales of several cars of western spring at 80 cts.

GROCERIES.—Trade is fair—all that can be expected at this particular time. Sugars are reported steady, though the demand is not active; there is an reaction there, an advance here must soon follow. Coffee is quoted firmer, and prices are unchanged. Some of the eastern dealers are weak in the knees, and anxious to realize, while others are represented as being indifferent about selling even at present prices. The best syrups are reported a shade higher, while low and medium grades are unchanged.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11½; Circle C, 11⅜; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10½.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—The receipts continue light, but the supply, nevertheless, is still in excess of the present requirements, and prices are without quotable change, ranging from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

OIL.—No. 1 lard oil is quotable at 68 to 70 cts on a very low price, taking the price of lard into consideration.

POTATOES.—Firmer in consequence of a temporary scarcity, and prices are a shade higher; we now quote at $2.50 to $3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Short Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar Cured Hams, 15c; Dried Beef, 18½c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $14,50. Ham Sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY.—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; old ones, 70 to 80 cts, according to size.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@4cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1,75 per barrel by the car load, and $1,90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¼ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines firmer but unchanged; 90@91 cents.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 12, 1872.

Trade in pig iron is improving, and while there is no quotable change in prices, a stronger feeling is being developed. The volume of business this week was larger than it has been for many weeks preceding, and the increased demand has, as was expected, stiffened furnace men, many of whom now feel that they have the market well under control and are masters of the situation. And it must be conceded that the outlook at the present time is in their favor. Stocks in the hands of consumers are very much reduced; the enhanced cost of foreign irons has almost placed an embargo on importations, and while it is true that the majority of the mills will require but little iron for immediate wants, as most of them have been stopped to take stock and make repairs, there is no getting over the fact that a large amount of metal will be wanted within the next sixty days, as the mills will want to stock up pretty largely for the fall trade. Last season it was nothing unusual for the mills to carry a two and even three months' stock ahead, and we presume that the same course will be pursued again. The furnace men realize their situation; they know that stocks in the mill yards are almost exhausted, that they must be replenished, and in consequence they feel confident of obtaining very full prices for their product. Mill owners also realize the situation, and this accounts for the fact that already many of them are in the market willing to contract both for present and future deliveries, and we hear of "lines" having been sold extending up to next April and May. The demand may seem light, but we are sure it was not written for that purpose; we have stated the general tone of the market as we found it, and we are confident that our article will be approved by the trade generally.

Finished irons are quiet but firm; and as stocks are very light and pig iron is tending upward, an early advance is not improbable. At a meeting of the Nail Association, yesterday, it was resolved to advance prices 25 cents per keg.

EASTERN COKE.

200 tons Mottled Neutral	$46 00	4 mos
300 tons Eastern Coke Mottled	46 00	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

650 tons Gray Forge	$48 00	5 mos
150 " "	47 50	4 mos
100 tons White Forge	45 00	5 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	46 00	5 mos
400 tons Red Short Forge	50 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	53 00	4 mos
50 tons A 1 "	54 00	4 mos
500 tons Neutral Forge	48 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED IRONS.

800 tons Gray Forge Red Short	$50 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Red Short	50 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Neutral	50 00	4 mos
900 tons Cold Short Forge	50 00	6 mos
1090 tons Gray Forge Red Short	50 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge Red Short	50 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry Denbar	$53 00	4 mos
100 tons " " to arrive	52 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 " "	51 00	4 mos
70 tons White Iron	46 00	4 mos

ORE.

2000 tons Lake Superior ..... pt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 12, 1872.

Trade continues quiet, and in a general way the market presents but little that is really new or important. Crude, as compared with yesterday, has undergone but little change; sales of 3000 bbls on spot, at $3,52½, and 1000 each, July, August and September, at $3,70. Refined quoted at 22 for July; 22¾ for last half August, and 22¾ for last half September. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; $1,70 for country, and $1,80 for city.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 1586 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 261 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O. W., 400 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 415 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rig. Co., 354 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 221 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 3387

WEST PENN.

A. D. Miller, 143 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Riverside, O. W. acct, Fisher Bro	80	
Lilly O W, acct. J Bushnell	474	
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & V	160	
American O W, acct, Duncan & V	672	
Commercial O W, acct. W. Stevenson	160	
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	160	
Keystone O W, acct, Thos. King	160	
Brilliant " "	158	
Keystone O W, acct, J. Bushnell	382	
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell	998	
Commercial O W, acct Fisher Bro	450	
Standard O W, acct J. Bushnell	396	
Peerless O W, Acct., W. Stevenson	450	
Commercial O W, acct "	234	
Klers O W, acct. W Stewart	72	
Star " " "	388	
Model " " Thos King	930	
Total	6774	

RIVER NEWS.

The river, under the influence of the recent rains, was rising yesterday, with twenty-six inches in the channel. Weather continues unsettled, with frequent heavy showers. Prospects for water regarded favorable.

No arrivals or departures.

The West Virginia, Capt. Peter Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

Andrew Wilson, a well known Cincinnati steamboat clerk, is here on a visit to some of his friends.

—Rates to Little Rock on bills lading given by the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company are advanced, flour being now 50 cents per barrel, and pound freight 60 cents per 100.

—The Active struck a snag in Kanawha, a few days ago, and broke several timbers, rendering it necessary for her to go on the docks for repairs. She was running between Gallipolis and Charleston. The Jesse and Wildboy have gone for the bone left by the Active, and a lively competition for the trade is now in progress.

—Chas. Morgan, the well-know millionaire of the Gulf Coast, has still four large dredge boats at work making a channel in Atchafalaya Bay, and the work is said to be nearly completed, when the heavier draft steamers now running outside to New Orleans are expected to be put on this line to Berwick. What Mr. Morgan will do with his boats when his road into Texas is completed, is a matter of some speculation.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says: One morning last week, the steamer S. S. Merrill, of the N. W. Line, on her arrival at Keokuk from above, was levied upon by an execution from the Supreme Court of Iowa, to satisfy a judgment against the company in favor of the National Bank of Keokuk. The suit was brought to recover damages for the loss of a barge load of grain, which was sunk at the Quincy Bridge. She was susequently released on an injunction, and proceeded on her trip.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday. The three steamers of the late Memphis Packet Company, advertised to be sold at public sale yesterday, were disposed of as follows: The Robert Burns to Captain Henry A Jones, for $6,900; Allee Dean, to Captain C. G. Pierce, for $7,700; and Silver Moon to C. G. Pierce, $3,875. It may be supposed, from the figures at which the boats were knocked down, that the bidders were not very spirited.

The same paper also says: The Exchange left for Pittsburgh light, with engagements above. Captain Evans takes the chance of meeting a rise. The Charmer left for Evansville.

We also clip the following from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: There is considerable complaint among steamboatmen concerning the advance in the cost of constructing steamboats this season. There has been a heavy advance in the prices of iron, which compels a corresponding increase in the prices of machinery. As, however, the prices of labor has not increased, and as that consistutes the heaviest part of the expense, the cost of the finished machinery, the manufacturers say, has not been increased at the same per cent. as the cost of the rough material. Last fall pig iron cost $38 per ton; this season it brings $53 per ton. Last fall bar iron sold at 3½ cents per pound; this season it brings 4¾ cents. A prominent manufacturer told us yesterday that the machinery of the Maria Louise cost about $11,000, and that he would duplicate it this season for an advance of $1,000. The machinery of the Maria Louise was built last fall for $14,000. The same party says he is really to duplicate it for $15,000. The advance in the case of the Howard is less than 10 per cent. In the case of the Maria Louise it is about 7 per cent. On the other hand, the increase in the cost of bar iron is about 35 per cent., and in the cost of pig iron about 39 per cent. We got these figures from the manufacturers, who claim that their advance is not really as much as is justified by the increase in the cost of metal. The steamboatmen, however, take a somewhat different view of the matter, claiming that the increase in the cost of constructing boats is put on the manufacture of their machinery, and is too heavy to be borne.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer

PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburg EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate points. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburg EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

fe22:64

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorhœa or semen debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. jal6:dd:aw

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or address,

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

mh29:y609

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel, For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, including attention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma from the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:115

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY. DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical faculty of France, are the only sure and only in all cases of Seminal Weakness; RELAXATION of the Genital Organs; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine, Pain in the Back, and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuse or Excesses. They work when all other remedies fail. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agents for America, LOB BROTHERS & CO., 9 Courtlandt street, New York. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Throat Diseases of Long's Standing. Those who have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health who had before despaired. Testimony can be had in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES. Sold by DR. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Address JOE MOSES, Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

ja4:d&w-eow 16 Cortlandt street. New York.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every single matter, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. A new method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap20-d&S

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, N. Y. au12:s92-S

PROFESSIONAL

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my21:y54

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to all professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES BREDIN, (Late of Butler, Pa.) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite the Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. no26-72

AN ORDINANCE—REPEALING AN ORDINANCE entitled "an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh Coal Company," ordained the 26th day of November, A. D., 1866, and revoking the privilege thereby granted.

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same that an ordinance entitled "an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh Coal Company," ordained the 26th day of November, A. D., 1866, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the privileges granted by the same to said Company be and they are hereby revoked.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 24 day of July, A. D., 1872.

JOHN MURRAY, Burgess.

WM. H NANTKER, Clerk of Council.

jy24:d30

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. E. E. SELLE BS & CO., Agents, 48 Wood street, Pittsburgh. fe27:d&w-eow

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Property to be Sold by Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, July 22, 1872, at 10 O'clock A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Fifty dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck of shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of the sale, or by Friday, July 26, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, July 26, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such resale, shall make good the same. In case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the fifty dollars.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name we make the following

EXPLANATION.

D. C., District Court, indicates the Court of which the writ of execution issues under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend Ex., Venditioni Exponas; Lev. Fa., or L. F., Levari Facias; Fi. Fa., or F. F., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writ; a Lavari Facias is the writ or sale upon a mortgage, mechanic lien, or a municipal lien; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias, upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; 24, J. 72 means No 24, July Term, 1872, the number and term of the docket entry; the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is that of the attorney issuing the writ.

ANN M'CORMICK.

D. C., V. E., 24, J. 72. $280.90. HATMAKER.

Lots 85 and 86 in Wm. L. Miller's plan, situate in Port Perry, fronting 26 feet 10¾ in. each on Pennsylvania avenue, and running back about 100 feet. See Deed Book, Vol. 166, page 231.

THOMAS THOMPSON AND ANN THOMPSON, HIS WIFE.

D. C., L. F., 30, J. 72. $585.00.

MONTOOTH & BRO.

Lot of ground situate in village of Noblestown, North Fayette township, beginning on corner of the street and Township Road; thence S. 38 feet; thence E. 41¼ feet; thence S. 9 feet; thence E. 48 feet; thence N. 42 feet; thence W. 100 feet to place of beginning, being same conveyed to Ann Thompson by deed from Peter Creahen, dated April 3, 1867.

JOHN MILLER.

D. C., L. F., 37, J. 72. $147.50. BARTON.

Two-story frame dwelling house and lot, No. 98 in plan called Hoboken (see Plan Book, vol. 3, p. 249) situate in Indiana township, having a front of 20 feet on Eighth street and a depth of 165 feet.

WM. BANNER AND CATHERINE, HIS WIFE.

D. C., L. F., 59, J. 72. $2,489.75.

JNO. MELLON.

A two story frame dwelling house with a one and one-half story back building and lot of ground, situate in borough of South Pittsburgh, fronting on Manor street 20 feet 11 inches, and in depth S. 20 deg. 10 min. W., preserving the same width 130 feet more or less to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 166, p. 102.

JOHN SIRR.

D. C., L. F., 69, J. 72. $1,432.11.

C. F. MCKENNA.

A two story frame dwelling house and lot, No. 66, in Wilhelm & Seibert's plan of lots, situate in 17th Ward, Pittsburgh, (see Plan Book, vol. 3, page 162,) fronting on 42nd street, 54 feet on the west, 87½ feet to an alley; 15 feet wide, and on the east 102 feet 9½ inches to an alley, 15 feet wide and running back to a point. (See Deed Book, vol. 218, page 501.)

JOHN BURCHFIELD.

D. C., F. F., 74, J. 72. $530.00. STOTLER.

A two story brick dwelling and lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Messick's plan, recorded in Plan Book 3, page 219, situate in 20th ward, Pittsburgh, beginning at the intersection of Shaksperre street and Shady lane, S. 16 deg. W. 116 ft. 1½ inch; thence at right angles to Shady lane W 129 feet; thence N. 67 feet 11½ inches; thence E. 118 feet 11½ inches; thence S. 62 deg. 45 min.; E. 13 feet 7 inches to place of beginning.

JOHN G. EICHENMILLER.

D. C., F. F., 88, J. 72. $500.00. FLOYD.

Lot of ground situate in Fourth ward, Allegheny City, beginning at cor. South Canal street and Vine alley, having a front of 40 feet, and in depth 60 feet more or less to Carpenters alley, on which is erected a double two-story frame house.

GEORGE GABRIEL.

D. C., L. F., 125, J. 72. $2,002.00. MITCHELL

A large double two-story frame dwelling house and lots Nos. 70 and 71, in plan laid out by the Trustees of the Saint Francisus Association. See plan book Vol. 3, page 162, situate in Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, fronting 51 ft. 10¾ in. and extending northwardly of unequal width 83 ft. 6 in to Daniel Donohues.

GEORGE SCHEFFEL.

D. C., L. F., 136, J. 72. $928.16. HASBROUCK.

Two frame dwelling houses, two frame stables, and a frame spring house and a lot of ground situate in McCandless township, beginning at a post; thence by lands of R. Hilands N. 1 deg. W. 21 6-10 p.; thence N. 40 deg. 45 min. W. 69 2-10 p.; thence S. 1 deg. E. 74 1-100 p.; thence N. 89 deg. E. 44 24-100, to place of beginning, containing 13 acres and 52 3-10 perches.

JOHN HOEDLE.

D. C., L. F., 137, J. 72. $685.06. MELLON.

Two-story brick dwelling house and the north half of lot No. 19 in Charles Avery's plan of lots situate in Allegheny City, fronting 20 feet on Liberty street, and in depth 72 feet.

JOHN M'MURRAY.

D. C., F. F., 144, J. 72. $300.00.

MCCLUNG.

A frame dwelling house and lot No. 28 in John Keating's plan of lots recorded in vol. 38, page 138, situate in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh. See Deed Book, vol. 168, page 257.

WILLIAM W. SELFE.

D. C., L. F., 147, J. 72. $6,359.82. WOODS.

All that certain tank for the storage of petroleum, situate in —— ward, Pittsburgh, (late Collins township) on lands of Standard Oil Company, near their smith shop. Being a circular tank built of tank iron, with wooden bottom and gravel roof, about 23 feet in height and about 78 feet in diameter, and all pumps, machinery and fixtures connected therewith, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said tank, being described in a lease from Clark and Summer to him.

EUGENE M'GARY.

D. C., L. F., 152, J. 72. $878.00. STEWART.

Lot No. 21, in plan of lots laid out by David Shafer, on the 2d of June, 1868, situated in the Second ward, City of Allegheny, situated on the North side of Jackson street, distant 172 feet West of Fremont street, having a front of 20 feet in depth, 115 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 229, p. 159.

NORMAN BRUCE.

D. C., F. F., 154, J. 72. $257.00. MUELLER & SON.

Lot of ground situate in East Deer Township on Big Bull Creek, near the Borough of Tarentum, containing one acre and eighty four perches. Beginning at a point on the corner of said lot and the Township road; thence N. 2½ deg. E. 12 30-100 p; thence N. 23¼ deg. E. 18 66-100 p; thence S. 76½ deg. W. 4 p.; thence N. 8 deg. E. 28 60-100 p.; thence S. 85¾ deg. E. 6 80-100 p. to the place of beginning.

WM. SCHMALSTIG.

D. C., F. F., 155, and L. F., 156, J. 72. $1,616.00. REARDON.

Lot No. 18 in the plan of lots laid out by John Chisless, Jr., situate in the borough of Lawrenceville, having a front of 22 feet on St. Mary's avenue and extending back 108 feet to an 18 feet alley.

2.

Also, lot No. 19 in the plan and borough aforesaid, having a front of 22 feet on St. Mary's avenue and extending back 108 feet to an 18 feet alley.

DAVIS P. HATCH.

D. C., L. F., 161, J

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Letters Held for Postage.—Bisco & Corning, Troy, N. Y., 3c; Frank Bryan, Prince George, Ind., 3c; G. W. Eachus, West Liberty, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. E. N. Jones, Kelleyville, Pa., 3c; George Lamb, South Sterling, Pa., 3c; E. W. Baile, Wilkinsburgh, Pa., 3c; Miss H. Wolff, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 3c.

Attention, Republicans!

The Republicans of the South Side propose to open the campaign this evening by organizing a Grant and Wilson Club. A meeting will be held for that purpose at the office of Alderman Mercer, in East Birmingham at half-past seven. It is to be hoped that the Republicans of the South Side will turn out *en masse*.

Sun-strokes.

About half past 1 o'clock this morning a man named Thomas Gillespie was taken to the Central Station House from Oakland, suffering from the combined effects of intemperate of use liquor and the effects of the heat. At the time of going to press he was in a critical condition.

Another case of sun-stroke was reported from No. 14 Strawberry alley, which it is feared may prove fatal. The two men are related and are chimney sweepers by trade.

Teachers Elected.

Last night the Directors of the Eleventh Ward School, Pittsburgh, held a regular meeting at which they elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Principal—Mr. E. M. Still.

Grammar Department—Miss E. M. Taggart and Lottie C. Martin.

Medium Department—Irenia Rutledge, Sarah J. Payne and Lizzie A. Laughlin.

Primary Department—Maggie Marshall, Ella Martin, Kate Hartman, Jennie Moffit, M. E. Irwin, Annie M. Moore, and Lizzie E. Miller.

Substitute—Anna Mays.

Railroad Collision.

At an early hour yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Pan-handle Railroad near Bowerstown, which resulted in injuring five persons, though none fatally. From a statement by one of the railroad officials, it appears that the express train which left this city at two o'clock yesterday morning, collided with a freight train near Bowerstown. One passenger had his leg broken, and three other passengers, a brakeman and the baggage-master were slightly injured. The injured passengers were all in the forward car. The blame is attached to the freight train which should have been on the siding at Bowerstown.

Death from Cholera Morbus.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of Kate Knox, notice of whose death was made yesterday. The deceased was about eighteen years of age and had been engaged as domestic at the California House, kept by Mrs. Fisher, on the corner of South and West Diamond streets, Allegheny. It was at first supposed that she had committed suicide. Coroner West held an inquest when the testimony revealed the fact that a day or two previous to her death the deceased had eaten a large quantity of cherries and drank a great deal of ice water. Dr. Kirker testified that in his opinion death resulted from cholera morbus, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

The Public Life of Capt. John Brown,—BY JAMES REDPATH; with an autobiography of his Childhood and Youth.

This is a well-printed and well-bound book which has stood the test of authenticity to the forty-first edition. It is a graphic and interesting history of the youth and after public life of a most remarkable man. The publishers of this, the 41st edition declare the object of its publication to be "to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the fearless hero and martyr. The Author has donated his entire interest in the copyright to the John Brown Monument Association." Mr. J. E. Moore of Sandusky, Ohio, the accredited agent of the Association, is in this city at present and will call on the citizens to sell the work. We bespeak for him a patronage equal to the popular sympathy for the subject of the book. The profits of all the sales go to the monument fund. Who is there not willing to contribute to an enterprise so praiseworthy? Buy a history of the man, and so place a stone in the monument to his memory.

Out Door Meetings.

For the last two years, during the warm weather, the Rev. J. D. Herr, Pastor of the Third Methodist Church, Fourth avenue, has been preaching on Sabbath evenings when the weather is pleasant in what is known as Miller's orchard, near Soho. The meetings have been of a very profitable character and good order prevails. Many hundreds of people are thus brought under the sound of the Gospel, who are not in the habit of attending church anywhere. The members of the church, and also the choir are always in attendance which gives the meeting interest and sustains its character. Such profit has already resulted from these out door gatherings, that the Pastors, of the various Methodist Churches in the cities have concluded to unite with the Third Church and its Pastor in holding a series of meetings in the orchard during next week, commencing on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The ground will be seated and properly lighted for the occasion and all the people can hear the word of life. We wish the movement large success and hope all churches will do likewise.

Cane Presentation.

Last evening, about eight o'clock, Mr. James E. Crow, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Fire Department, was in some way induced to visit the Grant engine house, in Allegheny. Upon his arrival he was very much surprised to find several members of the Fire Department present, and many members of companies. He was soon on the point of gently reminding the firemen that they should be at their respective engine houses, when Mr. John Hunter, of the Friendship Company, stepped forward, and in a brief speech, presented the Chief with a handsome gold-headed cane, in behalf of the Allegheny Fire Department. The Chief was taken more completely by surprise, than if a dozen fire alarms had suddenly sounded in his ears. Mr. William Brown, observing the situation, kindly relieved Mr. Crow by thanking the Department in his behalf for the beautiful token of their admiration of their Chief.

The cane is a very handsome one, with a massive gold head, upon the side of which is the name of each company and the names of all the members of the Fire Department. It also bears the inscription, "2" presented to James E. Crow, by the members of the Allegheny Fire Department.

THE FORGERY CASE.

The Alleged Forger, Dunbar, Brought to this City—His Statement of the Matter.

Chief of Police Irwin arrived in this city, yesterday morning, from St. Louis, bringing with him a man named John Dunbar, who is charged with being connected with the forgeries on the Union National Bank, in which McGovern figured so conspicuously last January. McGovern and a companion were arrested at that time, but Dunbar escaped, and for a long time was not heard of.

A short time since information was received that Dunbar was in St. Louis, and Mr. McCune, President of the bank, being notified made an information against him before the Mayor. The warrant was sent on to St. Louis, and soon after the Mayor was notified of the man's arrest. A requisition was obtained, and Chief Irwin started to, and did bring, him to this city. Yesterday afternoon he was taken to jail and locked up to await trial. Dunbar is a young man only twenty-one years of age, pleasing in manners, and of considerable intelligence. He denies any knowledge of the forgeries, but alleges that he was a companion of McGovern's. The fact that he (McGovern) always had so much money aroused his suspicion and fears, and these he openly stated. He claims never to have received a cent of the money obtained, but admits that he was in company with McGovern when he squandered his ill-gotten funds. When arrested Dunbar was working in a coffin factory owned by his brother.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The following business was disposed of in the Court yesterday:

John Myers entered a plea of *nolo contendere* on charge of illegal liquor selling.

In the case of Jacob Heller, indicted for embezzlement, August Strauch prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Daniel Falvey, indicted for secreting goods with intention to defraud a not. *fros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the parties.

The case of Patrick Keyney, indicted for feloniously assaulting Wm. Moore by attacking him while at work and striking him with a heavy bar of iron, the jury is out.

Mischel Miller, prosecutor in a case which was called yesterday, and in which he failed to put in an appearance, was brought into court this morning on an attachment. Judge Sterrett imposed a fine of ten dollars.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth, vs.	
J. H. Jones,	Rush Morgan,
John Morgan	Patrick Burbe,
Patrick Enright	Wm Carlin,
Gertrude Buckling	W. C. Smith,
Thomas Powers	Mrs G. Davis,
Patrick Canway.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCAND LESS.

Three judgments, amounting in the aggregate to $62,000, were entered yesterday against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railway company for violation of the revenue laws, in omitting to use the necessary amount of stamps on bonds, etc., bearing interest.

An order was made for the removal of Chas. Johnson, charged with stealing letters, postage stamps, etc., from the jail of Allegheny to that of Erie for trial.

Young Men who wish to dress neatly and in good style without being fleeced into paying exorbitant prices, should bestow their patronage upon R. Sutmeyer Bro. & Co., south-west corner of the Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny.

The Florence is simple in construction and not liable to get out of order. It will do any kind of sewing, samples of its work may be seen at No. 6 Sixth street.

The beauty of the Florence is its best recommendation to public favor, and a practical test that cannot but suit all.

CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting of the Committees on Divisions of Wards—A Slight Difference of Opinion as to Duties—Resolutions, Amendments, and Points of Order—Appointment of Sub-Committee to Draft Ordinance—The South Siders Not Active—Probable Early Renewal of the Difficulties.

The first meeting of the Consolidation Committee on the division of wards and the apportionment of members of Councils, to include the South side boroughs—so long delayed—was held last evening in the Select Council Chamber. The attendance was large, but few members being absent, including several from the South side boroughs. There appeared, however, a want of understanding as to how the Committee should go about the business on hand; many being in want of knowledge of the law governing the new apportionment, and a number having different opinions as to what should first be done to put matters in shape, there occurred considerable confusion. The final result however, as will be seen by our report, was to put the work in such shape as that it may be brought to successful conclusion by the first meeting of Councils in August, unless unforseen difficulties arise in regard to old ward lines. It is to be presumed in regard to old ward lines. It is to be presumed in that, of course, that the South Side will be allowed to decide between themselves as to the division of wards there.

Shortly after the hour appointed, the meeting came to order by calling Mr. D. L. Fleming to the chair. Mr. A. H. Brown was appointed Vice President.

The roll of members of the committee was then called by the City Clerk, when the following districts were found to be represented, as stated below:

Pittsburgh—First ward, W. B. Hunter; Second, D. Arthurs; Third, S. P. Fulton; Fourth, N. McDonald, Seventh, D. L. Fleming; Eighth, Geo. B. Chalmers; Ninth, P. Zern; Tenth, J. Ahl; Eleventh, John Semple, jr.; Fifteenth, W. M. Ramsey; Sixteenth, R. H. Smith; Seventeenth, J. W. Campbell; Nineteenth, R. H. Negley; Twenty-third, J. D. Scully.

Boroughs—Union, James Martin; Monongahela, Geo. W. Jope; Ormsby, Jas. S. Atkinson; Mt. Washington, Witherow Douglass; West Pittsburgh, R. S. Hennings; South Pittsburgh, G. A. Brown; Temperanceville, W. C. Taylor; Birmingham, 1st precinct; Wm. Doyle; 2nd, Frank Zeifel; East Birmingham, 1st precinct, Jno. Eitemiller; 2nd, Robt. Brown; St. Clair, James Galvin.

The chairman announced that a quorum being present the meeting was ready for business. As instructing the gentlemen on the matters to be considered by them, Mr. Fleming read the resolution under which they were appointed, as follows:

Whereas, In the Act of Consolidation, approved the second day of April, A. D. 1872, uniting the boroughs of Temperanceville, Union, Allentown, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Monongahela, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, St. Clair and West Pittsburgh, with the city of Pittsburgh, the following section, numbered seven (7) in the Act provides

"That the City Councils shall, as soon as conveniently may be, before August 1st, 1872, appoint a committee on apportionment and division of wards, consisting of one from each ward, and the boroughs hereby annexed shall be entitled to appoint by their Councils one person to be a member of said committee, provided that each ward as precinct of a borough shall be entitled to one member of said committee." "

Therefore be it

Resolved, That in pursuance of this provision of the Act of Assembly, such committee on the apportionment and division of wards be appointed by the Joint action of the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils.

The Chair also announced that returns of taxables had been received from the following districts: First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third wards and Union, Monongahela, Ormsby, Fort Washington, West Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, Temperance, Birmingham, East Birmingham and St. Clair Borough.

By request of Mr. Chalmers the act of consolidation was read by the clerk, after which an opinion by the City Solicitor on the question as to the additions to the city was read by the Chairman. The opinion expressed is that the power is given to Councils to redistrict the whole city, and that the certain number each ward would be found by dividing the whole number of taxables by forty. The act the boroughs will have a lesser proportion of members, the total taxables in the boroughs being divided by sixty instead of forty as in the old city.

An inquiry developed the fact that the Central Board of Education was not represented as expected.

Mr. Smith moved that the City Clerk be instructed to report at once the whole number of taxables in the two parts, viz: the old city and the boroughs, so that the number of members allotted each ward or borough may be ascertained.

The Clerk stated that this could not be done as all returns of taxables were not yet in.

Mr. Marrow thought there should be nothing done until full returns were received.

Dr. Arthurs thought the intention of the law was that the whole new city should be apportioned by the division of forty into the total number of taxables.

Mr. Campbell believed that nothing would be done until there was a full representation of the committee.

Mr. McConway presented the following:

Resolved, That a sub-committee of five be appointed to prepare the draft of an ordinance providing for a division of the city into wards, the said sub-committee to report to the general committee at a day not later than July 19th.

Mr. Smith moved an amendment that the committee be made seven, which was accepted by Mr. McConway.

A discussion occurred on the resolution as amended.

Mr. Ramsey thought that the general committee should have a report after the full returns are made so that the sub-committee could be instructed as to what was proper for them to do.

Mr. Aiken offered the following:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to make any material changes in the lines now dividing the city into wards.

Mr. Herron thought that before the adoption of the resolution the representative from each ward should be heard from as to whether or not any change of lines was desired.

Mr. Aiken said that any change which would take into consideration the school interests would be disadvantageous and improper. This was one reason why any material change should not be made.

Mr. Campbell thought that some important changes are really wanted on account of schools.

Mr. McConway coincided with this view and cited present dangers of children in Bayardstown in going and coming from school.

Mr. Morrow had hoped that the committee from the Central Board would be present, as their views might be important and worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Hunter asked whether the adoption of the resolution would conclude the business of the committee as far as the old city is concerned.

Mr. Fulton called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Campbell moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Another gentleman moved that the word "material" be striken from the resolution.

Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion when it became understood that it would stop the whole business of the evening.

Mr. Zeifel asked that the matter be postponed on account of the absence of a number of members of the committee from the South Side.

Mr. Aiken thought that time ought to be given to allow members to consult with their constituents as to the question whether changes are desired or not.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. Aiken as amended, and a discussion as to whether the ayes and nays could be called in committee.

Mr. Aiken claimed that they could not, while Mr. Fulton argued that this was a deliberative body, and the ayes and nays could be called.

Mr. Jones thought that some understanding should be got at as to what is to be and what is not to be done, without having a discussion on the interesting matter to be considered, resolution after resolution is offered, amendments suggested, and discussion of rules had which are of no information to the meeting. The opinion of the solicitor in his (the speaker's) opinion was no clearer than the law.

The Chair stated the question to be on the motion to strike out the word "material" from the resolution.

Mr. Aiken urged some action of a different character looking to the settlement of the matter as regards the old city, so that at the next meeting the South Side wards may be arranged. It is necessary that the matter may be decided upon before the August meeting of Councils, and it will be necessary that prompt action be taken.

Mr. Smith said that the ordinance when prepared by the sub-committee, would be reported to the general committee and then each and all members may make such suggestions as may be thought necessary and proper.

Mr. Jones did not like to have a sub-committee fix up these matters when the general committee were appointed for that purpose, and that each member must, by right, be heard on his own ward.

The amendment to strike out the word "material" was lost, but before a division was made, as claimed, the amendment was withdrawn.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. Aiken. Considerable confusion occurred, and Mr. Arthurs moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, seconded by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Aiken made the point of order that the motion was not in order.

This resulted in an order a vote on Mr. Aiken's resolution, which was

Mr. Jones moved that the subject be laid on the table, upon which a vote was taken, but the count was disputed, and it was recalled when it was decided lost.

After further disputes on the status of matters before the meeting.

Mr. Scully offered the following:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to make any material change in the boundaries of the twenty-three wards.

Questions of order were raised, and the Chair decided that the resolution could not be offered, one of similar purport having been just voted down.

The original resolution, presented by Mr. McConway, was then taken up, and Mr. McConway accepted the resolution of Mr. Scully as a part thereof.

Dr. Ahl moved that one member of the Central Board of Education be added to the committee, as provided by the resolution. was also accepted by Mr. McConway.

Objections were still made that the resolution of Mr. Scully could not be again introduced, which caused some confusion, but finally the question was put and carried.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen on such committee: Messrs. McConway, Doyle, R. H. Negley, Dr. Ahl, Atkinson, Robert Brown, Dr. McDonald and Peter Zern.

Mr. Jones raised the important question whether the assessment to be acted upon was that of last January, or was it to be a new one up to July 1st. The gentleman stated that he understood that there was no uniformity in the matter; some were new, and other returns were from the January assessment.

The clerk stated that no return could be accepted other than that of January last, and each assessor was so instructed.

Mr. Smith read the law to show that the assessment for apportionment shall be made before July 1st.

Mr. Chalmers thought that question as clear as the nose on his face.

Mr. Aiken took issue on the subject, claiming that on or before July 1st the *return* of taxables was to be made, but such return was of the assessment made at the regular time—the early part of the year.

The clerk stated that this was the opinion of the City Solicitor, and it was decided that this should govern.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the sub-committee.

POLICE NOTES.

Yesterday morning James Taylor made an information before Mayor Callow against a man named Cornelius and another man whose name he did not know, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that while in Fass' saloon on Federal street, the defendants made an attack upon him, one of them striking him with his fist, and the other inflicting a painful wound on his head with a loaded cane. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Richard Jackson, for vagrancy, was sent to the Work House for thirty days by Mayor Callow.

Patrick McMahon made an information against Charles Brennan, charging him with assault and battery, in striking him in the face with his fist. The case was settled before Alderman Taylor, by the defendants paying costs.

Julia Keating yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging John McKinsky with larceny by bailee, of $7.50. She alleges that the defendant collected the amount named at a glass house, being the wages of the defendant's son, who was employed there, and appropriated the money to his own use. Warrant issued.

The little girl Clara O'Brien who was arrested on Thursday for larceny was yesterday released from custody, her case having been brought before the Court by members of the Prison Board.

Justice Thompson of West Pittsburgh, yesterday sent John Flinn to jail for ten days for disorderly conduct.

There were fourteen common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

Charles Vincent and Thomas Gill arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on suspicion of picking pockets, at the Union Depot, were sent by the Mayor to the workhouse for ninety days each.

James Graham arrested by Detective Wilmot for escaping from the workhouse was committed to the same institution for another thirty day term.

A young man named Robert Lindsay was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Larry Owens. He gave bail for a hearing.

A young man named Sullivan, charged with selling a railroad pass, yesterday waived a hearing and gave bail to appear at Court to answer.

William Richards complains before the Mayor against an Italian ice cream peddler named Louis Sorracco, charging him with assault and battery. Bailed for a hearing.

The water works authorities yesterday made an information before the Mayor charging Dilworth Brothers with opening a fire plug for the purpose of washing down the street. Hearing fixed for Wednesday.

Barney Miller yesterday made an information against Henry Brush, charging him with assault and battery in striking him with a pick. Miller doesn't admire this way of picking a quarrel and so desires Alderman Bolster to issue a warrant for the belligerent Brush.

Carriages and Buggies

We are glad that we are enabled to chronicle the success of a home manufacturing firm, in its competition with eastern workmen. When Messrs. Workman & Davis entered the lists, many doubted their ability to produce an article that would equal those of eastern manufacture. But after they had shown what they could do, and their carriages, and buggies and other manufactures were fairly put upon the market, this doubt gave way to pleasure and satisfaction among all who could appreciate home enterprise. Especially was the gratification complete among advertisers when they found they could purchase the carriages &c., just as well made as them of the east, not inferior either in fact in the certain low price, and actual saving of money, and the vexation of having to wait until an order could be sent east and the desired vehicle shipped. The large manufactures of Messrs. Workman & Davis have now gained a first class reputation, and they well merit it—a fact, which will be duly impressed upon the minds of all who call at the Bazaar, Nos. 167, 169, and 171 Penn Avenue.

Breastpins and Ear rings, and necklaces, an endless assortment, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

The Test.

Almost any sewing machine will do some kinds of work, and in that respect may be called a sewing machine; but it is not all of them that will answer for the sewing work of a family in which fine and coarse sewing is done, and where the full powers of the machine are tested. For that reason, many people have been disgusted with some machines which they have purchased, and which, when put to the test, would not answer. They might have avoided all difficulty if they had purchased one of the famous American Button-hole and Over-seaming Machines, for they are warranted to do equally well any kind of sewing, from a horse blanket to the cambric ruffle, and then, besides, they have an advantage in the making up of garments,—the working of the button-holes,—which is possessed by no other machine. Call at Espy's, No. 178 Liberty street, and see the American.

Just think of it. You can get an elegant duck linen vest for one dollar at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Beautiful white vests and summer suits at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Childrens' Jewelry, finest stock in the city, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Personal Knowledge.

In calling attention to, and recommending the firm of Hespenheide & Co. the merchant tailors, No. 59 Sixth street, we feel it a pleasure to speak of the excellence of the house, from knowledge, derived in personal dealings there. We believe that every patron will find satisfaction in all respects at Hespenheide and in all that pertains to clothing, they will be fully gratified by the manner in which all orders are executed. Any of our gentlemen friends who are looking for a first class house, as a headquarters at which they may make their purchases, would do well to look in at No. 59 Sixth street, and see the stock, learn the prices and leave an order. We guarantee they will be satisfied.

Haslett & Kennedy, practical jewelers, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Where to Go

If there is anything in the line of watches, clocks or jewelry, that you want, you can easily obtain the "simon pure" article by calling at the store of Mr. Samuel M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny. He has all descriptions of that class of goods, and makes it a point not to be excelled in the quality or under bid in the price of any article. Mr. Orr also has a competent set of practical jewelers and watchmakers, who will attend to all repairing of jewelry or watches, and on the shortest notice. For presents or mantle ornaments he has a choice assortment of goods which will repay examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Anderson's Sash Balance for Windows,

Is now being generally introduced in all first-class dwelling houses, banks and wareroom.

The Balance has been thoroughly and practically tested for over three years, and when properly fitted to the window, in no case has failed to give perfect satisfaction, and prove itself the most desirable practical invention of the day.

It completely does away with boxes, weights and cords, has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan, is cheaper, more durable, and adapted to the heaviest as well as the lighter weights of windows, and for old windows requires no alteration in the sash or frame.

JNO. S. BELL, Ag't.,
70 Smithfield street.

At Haslett & Kennedy's they warrant every article to be exactly as represented, and they have no show goods.

The Summer is not yet over. There will be many hot days yet, and you ought to have a summer suit. There is no excuse now when you can get them so cheap at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Your Wedding Suit.

When you wish to buy your wedding suit and are extremely anxious that it shall be superlatively nice, go to our friend Mr. Thomas Scandrett, at No. 225 Liberty street, and leave your order. In the meantime if you are not ready for the hymenial raiment, you can get one of the neatest, nobbiest, nicest fitting, and most comfortable suits imaginable at this house, and that too for a price which will suit your pocket, if you are at all reasonable. Scandrett holds forth at No. 225 Liberty street, and will fill your order at short notice and satisfactorily.

If you want a good watch, either silver or gold, for a lady or gentleman, call at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

The Ladies all admire the Florence, and pull once it is taken to the house and tried, no sewer would part with it. Messrs. Heckert and Mc—in have sold many of them in the cities, and everywhere the purchaser has been satisfied. The Florence can be seen at No. 6 Sixth street.

Earrings, bracelets, lockets, chains, and a fine assortment of fine jewelry, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

A really beautiful sewing machine and just as serviceable as it is beautiful is the Florence sewing machine, of which the Manufacturers and agents in Pittsburgh are Messrs Heckert & McKain No. 6, Sixth (late St. Clair,) Street.

A handsome assortment of silverware at Haslett & Kennedy's, No 79 Smithfield street.

Always ready for action—no fits and starts no "clankiness" with the "Florence." Call at No. 6, Sixth street and see the machine at work.

Get your watches and clocks repaired at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Have you heard the news? They are selling the most stylish summer suits at the most marvellously low prices at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Yesterday's Celebration—A Respectable and Orderly Turnout—But One Interruption.

For the first time in many years the Orangemen in this city, yesterday turned out in procession, to do honor to the 12th of July, commonly known as Orange Day.

As the celebration of this day in our midst, is unusually rare if not altogether novel, some facts connected with the reason for setting apart the 12th of July as a festival among Protestant Irishmen, will prove interesting. Orangeism is a secret association which derives its name from William Third of England, commonly known as the Prince of Orange, and was instituted in Ireland in 1795. The day, the 12th of July, which is celebrated by the members of the association, was selected to commemorate the victories of King William over James Second on Irish soil during the month of July, 1699. On June 14th in that year King William arrived in Ireland with an army and James Second put his forces in motion to meet the new comer. On the 30th of June William and James confronted each other on the opposite banks of the river Boyne. A battle ensued the following day when William was victorious. On the 12th of July the battle of Aughrim was fought and this victory marked the commencement of the era, when Protestantism became a settled fact on Irish soil.

Yesterday morning was an inauspicious one, and at the time appointed for the members of the various lodges to muster, a heavy, steady rain was falling. But notwithstanding this serious drawback, it was even at that hour evident, that the Orangemen having determined upon a parade could not be detained from the fulfillment of their purpose. Bands of music were heard in various parts of the city, and men with orange sashes or rosettes were seen wending their way to the place of rendezvous at the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue. As it seemed probable the weather would improve by noon, a postponement of the mustering was made for that hour, and as the subsequent clearing up showed, with much wisdom.

At 12 o'clock the various lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution, numbering five, assembled at the place appointed, and the line of march was at once taken up. The procession was headed by the Great Western band, followed by the Chief Marshal, William T. Armstrong, and his aids, William J. Hicks, George Johnston, William Carson and John Murray, these gentlemen being mounted on horseback. The lodges represented were No. 12, Apprentice Boy Lodge; No. 13, Sons of Goshen Lodge; No. 20, Pittsburgh True Blue Lodge; and No. 29, Allegheny True Blue Lodge. Each of these divisions was headed by a band, and carried in its ranks the banner of the lodge. Some of these banners were very beautiful and costly.

The procession formed on Sixth avenue, right resting on Wood street; down Wood street to Third avenue; from Third avenue to Ross street; from Ross street to Fifth avenue; out of Fifth avenue to Pride street; from Pride to Fulton street; down Fulton street to Bedford; from Wylie to Fifth avenue; from Fifth avenue to Market street; down Market street to Sixth avenue; over Suspension bridge; up Federal street to North avenue; from North avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, Pennsylvania avenue to Beaver avenue; Beaver avenue to Ridge; Ridge to Marion; Marion to Ohio street; along Ohio to Chestnut; down Chestnut over Mechanic's street bridge to Penn avenue; to Penn avenue to Eleventh; Eleventh to Liberty; Liberty to Sixth, and disperse.

About twelve hundred Organgemen were in line and they presented a highly respectable appearance. They were well dressed, and it is worthy of note that but one man in the ranks was intoxicated. All wore Orange scarfs, rosettes or bows and some, handsome wreaths of the same color. Another noticeable feature was that the only colors carried, save the banners of the lodges, were the "stars and stripes." The procession was witnessed by crowds of persons who thronged the sidewalks all along the route. The turn out, was in every sense a successful one, reflecting the highest credit upon those participating in it.

AN INTERRUPTION.

The processionists experienced but one interruption all through the route. When passing the corner of Eleventh street and Penn, a man, who is evidently under the influence of liquor, took umbrage at one of the banners, which bore a picture of King William Second, (the Orange King) on horseback. Remarking "that that was three hundred years ago" this man rushed into the crowd and snatched at the banner with the intention, of wresting it from the hands of the man who was carrying it. In this however he did not succeed. One of the Orangemen drew a revolver and fired, but the shot fortunately did not take effect either upon the man fired at or any of the by-standers. The anti-King William man was soon surrounded by a crowd of the pursuers, and for a moment it looked as if it would fare badly with him. Officer Roger O'Mara, however, at this juncture jumped in between the man and his assailants and ordered them to stand back. Other officers came to his assistance, the man was carried up Penn street, and the procession moved on. The prisoner was taken to the lock-up where he gave his name as John Loughead. At the afternoon hearing Mayor Lowry fined him $50 and costs, at the same time remarking that he was determined that all good citizens should be protected, and that if it was in power to inflict a heavier fine, he should do so. Some friends of the prisoner paid the money and he was thereupon discharged.

INCIDENTS.

As the procession was marching down Chestnut street, Allegheny, George Schmidt, a member of the Great Western Band, was overcome by the heat. He was taken to his home and his evening was considerably better.

While passing along Manhattan street, Allegheny, John Flemming struck one of the men who was marching in the procession named Robert McKenna. Flemming was afterwards arrested on information of McKenna, who charged him with disorderly conduct, and was held for a hearing.

Fine jewelry, every style, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

A Card.

In order to avoid the usual Saturday rush, I would respectfully request my patrons, and others who shave and bathe on Saturdays, to call to-day as early as convenient for them to do. Parties wanting a good shave, hair cut, shampoo or bath are requested to call. They will find my workmen to be the very best, and all things clean and comfortable.

LOUIS GREEN,
Proprietor Central Shaving Saloon, Central Hotel.

Jet jewelry, the newest styles, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

The best goods and the lowest prices at Haslett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street.

Greeley and Gratz Brown, and all who participated in the gathering at Baltimore, can prepare themselves for a vigorous campaign by first calling at Uring, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and supplying themselves from the elegant stock of clothing which they will there find on hand—all the latest styles in color and material, and of the best finish.

If you haven't already supplied yourself, do so at once. There is an immense stock on hand at the store of Mr. Samuel M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny. He has all descriptions of that class of goods, and makes it a point not to be excelled in the quality or under bid in the price of any article. Mr. Orr also has a competent set of practical jewelers and watchmakers, who will attend to all repairing of jewelry or watches, and on the shortest notice. For presents or mantle ornaments he has a choice assortment of goods which will repay examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Fine Parlor Clocks and other mantel ornaments, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Messrs. H. Sutmeyer Bro. & Co. make a specialty of children's clothing, and parents who wish to secure neat and stylish garments for the little ones, and that, too, at the very lowest prices, should call at this store, south-west corner of the Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny.

Messrs. Heckert & McKain, at the office, No. 6 Sixth street, will take pleasure in demonstrating by practical tests, the range of work and general excellence of the Florence Sewing Machine.

If You Want to keep cool, even with the thermometer up among the nineties you can in a measure realize your desires by supplying yourself with a summer suit, find the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

To Keep the digestive organs in healthy condition during warm weather, take Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUHR & Co., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

Statuettes, busts, card cases, card baskets, gold pens and pencils, charms, lockets, and a hundred such novelties at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Hats and Caps.

Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,

at the old established Hat and Cap Emporium of Pratt, No. 107 Federal street, Allegheny.

For Style and finish they cannot be excelled—their elegant and dirt cheap summer suits at the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield Street,

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop, East or West, including, *Farm, Southern* and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and asa specialty, *the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness; also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted. Address C. COLEMAN & SON, Allegheny City, Pa. s.s.

The Baltimore Convention, in their hurry to endorse Greeley and Brown forgot one thing that would have made their nominees very popular before the people. They should have recommended to the use of the public Mardorf & Co.'s brooms. It is decidedly the best broom made. Ask your grocer for, and take no other. Remember the name, Mardorf & Co.

If your watch don't keep correct time take it to Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

The Goods are all as fresh as violets in springtime. No old truck to work off at the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

NEW BLAST FURNACE

Steubenville as a Manufacturing Site.

The new blast furnace, says the Steubenville *Herald*, is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The buildings necessary for the works are near completion, and by the first of October it is hoped the furnace will be in active operation. In building the furnace, the company will expend about $120,000. This sum is more than necessary, for the single furnace, but with a view of increasing the facilities, they have erected buildings of sufficient capacity for an additional furnace, which will be erected at an early day, provided the one now in course of construction is a success. In paying $120,000 for the works to run one furnace, the company provide themselves with the facilities to double the capacity. In the expenditure of $120,000, they secure the buildings necessary for the erection of another blast for $50,000 whenever the committee think it advisable to build. So far the project has been successfully managed, and the present indications are that it will be pushed through to completion without any delay. Such an enterprise is a credit to the city, and we trust the men who have been instrumental in getting up the project, and who had invested their money in it, will not be disappointed.

O, that I were Beautiful! is the unspoken wish of thousands of women to whom nature has denied the charm of a pure, fresh tinged complexion. To gratify this wish HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was introduced. The cosmetics of the day have been pronounced poisonous by the most distinguished chemists, and it was found that their ultimate effect was to whiten the skin as well as to paralize the external nerves. The ladies hailed with delight the advent of a beautiful, herbal and floral preparation capable of imparting to their faces, necks and arms a porcelain smoothness and a tinge like that of the finest oriental pearl. They soon discovered that it was a "new thing under the sun," incomparable and unapproachable. Unquestionably the MAGNOLIA BALM has been the great toilet success of the present century.

Drop in to-day and get a summer suit—any style you wish—at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

MARRIED:

ARNOLD—LOOS—On Thursday, July 11th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, MR. J. H. ARNOLD to MISS LIZZIE LOOS, all of Pittsburgh, and Miss KITTY LOOS, of Greensburg, Pa.

BLAIKIE—STUART—In Harrisburg, Pa., July 3d, 1872, by the Rev. Alexander Blaikie, D. D., of Boston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney of New York, to M